UNIVERSITY
OF PITTSBURGH

LIBRARY

HON. STANLEY WOODWARD, 1883-1906.

The Last of the Four Founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1858.

President of the Society, 1895-1906.

PROCEEDINGS

AND

COLLECTIONS

OF THE

WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY,

FOR THE YEARS 1908–1909.

EDITED BY

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN, M. A.,

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

VOLUME X.

WILKES-BARRÉ, PA.

PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1909.

PRINTED BY THE E. B. YORDY CO.,
Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

PREFACE.

In presenting to the members of the Society volume X of its Proceedings and Collections, an explanation is due of the long delay of three years since volume IX was issued.

The editor finding that the increased cost of printing volumes VIII and IX was beyond the financial ability of the Society, was determined not to edit another volume until a permanent "Publication Fund" could be secured to meet this expense.

During the past year members of the Coxe Family of Drifton, Luzerne county, were led to realize this need of the Society, and to contribute the sum of $6000 to constitute such a Fund (v. p. 36). Hereafter every annual volume issued by the Society will bear this inscription:

THE COXE PUBLICATION FUND.

In time the Fund may be increased to $10,000, itself meeting the entire cost of every annual volume.

Volume X represents the Centennial of Jesse Fell's successful experiment with Wyoming Coal as a domestic fuel, and also the Semi-Centennial of the founding of the Wyoming Historical Society to commemorate that fact.

The Publishing Committee is indebted for some of the illustrations to Messrs. Edward Welles, George S. Bennett, Benjamin Dorrance, Oscar J. Harvey and the Wilkes-Barré Board of Trade, and especially to Mr. William Griffith, Curator of Paleobotany. It is intended to publish in volume XI a part of the Westmoreland Record now in the keeping of the Society.

REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
MISS MYRA POLAND,
GEORGE FREDERICK CODDINGTON,
Publishing Committee.

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PROCEEDINGS AND COLLECTIONS

OF THE

Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Volume X. WILKES-BARRÉ, PA. 1908.

PROCEEDINGS.

MAY 29, 1905. The quarterly meeting of the Society was held this evening. The following persons were elected annual members: James Pryor Williamson, A. L. Davenport and Henry Lee.

The Historiographer reported the death of Rev. Francis B. Hodge, D. D., one of the Vice-Presidents of this Society, May 13, 1905; Miss Elizabeth Waller Horton, May 5, 1905, and Abraham G. Hoyt, Esq., May 22, 1905. Notice of these will appear later.

DECEMBER 15, 1905. The quarterly meeting was held this evening. The following persons were elected to annual membership: Reuben J. Flick, Guy W. Moore, Dr. C. S. Beck, Enoch W. Marple, all of Wilkes-Barré; George T. Goodrich, New York City, and Col. John Miner Cary Marble, Los Angeles, Cal.

The Historiographer announced the death of Mr. Lawrence Myers, June 14, 1905; Liddon Flick, LL. B., July 2, 1905, and Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds, October 4, 1905. Notices of these will appear later.

JANUARY 12, 1906. Monthly meeting held to hear an address on "Olden Times in Bradford County, Pa.," by Joseph W. Ingham, Esq., of Sugar Run. The address was referred, with a vote of thanks, to the Publishing Committee and will appear in this volume.

MARCH 9, 1906. The annual meeting, postponed from February 11th on account of the extreme illness of Hon. Stanley Woodward, President of the Society, was well attended. The annual reports of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, the Treasurer, and the Archæologist were read and referred to the Publishing Committee. The usual election of officers resulted in retaining those of the previous year. Resolutions of sympathy with President Woodward in his illness were unanimously adopted.

The resignation of Miss Clara W. Bragg as Cataloguer and Assistant Librarian was accepted. Miss Bragg having received a promotion to the Free Library of Worcester, Mass.

The thanks of the Society were voted for the various gifts to the Society, noted in the Report of the Librarian.

In response to the suggestion of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, the President was unanimously authorized to appoint a Committee on the Semi-Centennial Celebration of this Society, and the Centennial of the burning of Wyoming coal in a domestic grate, to be held February 11, 1908. The President, Trustees, Treasurer and the two Secretaries were appointed.

The following persons were elected to annual membership: Paul Bedford, Lea Hunt, Dr. Harry M. Beck, R. Nelson Bennett, Miss Susan C. Foote and T. L. Newell.

OCTOBER 26, 1906. The death of President Woodward was reported by the Librarian, and the following resolutions, adopted at the meeting of the Trustees of the Society, were unanimously approved and recorded on the minutes:

"Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to take from us by death the Honorable Stanley Woodward, for twenty years a Judge of Luzerne County Courts, and the last of the founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, who for forty-eight years has been an active and interested member of the Society, and for the past eleven years its honored President, and

"Whereas, We recognize with sincere sorrow the very great loss that has come to this Society by this dispensation of Providence in removing one whose distinguished career in the history of this section, whose valuable services to the

public and to this Society, and whose many personal and professional qualities have commanded our respect, it is

"Resolved, That as a tribute to the memory of our deceased President the Rooms of this Society be closed until after the burial services; that the building itself be draped in mourning for thirty days, and that the sympathy of the Society be extended to the bereaved family, and a copy of these resolutions sent to them.

"Resolved, That this action of the Trustees and of the Society be recorded in the minutes and published in the daily papers of this city."

On the approval of the Trustees, Major Irving A. Stearns was elected President to fill the vacancy caused by the death of President Woodward, and Dorrance Reynolds, Esq., was elected Fourth Vice-President to succeed Major Stearns as such.

Professor A. F. Berlin, of Allentown, Pa., was elected corresponding member, and Mrs. W. DeWitt Kennedy, of Scranton, annual member.

Dr. Frederick Corss, member of the Society, then read a brief paper on "The Glacial Rock of Plymouth Mountain, Luzerne County," which was referred, with thanks, to the Publishing Committee, and appears in this volume.

The Historiographer also announced the death of the following members: Lieutenant Joseph Wright Graeme, U. S. N., April 13, 1906, Life Member; Colonel Elisha A. Hancock, May 18, 1906, Life Member; Albert H. Kipp, May 22, 1906, Annual Member, and Robert Baur, May 31, 1906, Annual Member. Notice of these will appear in the annual volume.

DECEMBER 7, 1906. At this quarterly meeting, Miss Frances C. Markham and Miss Juliette G. Hollenback were elected annual members, and the latter was transferred to the Life Members' List.

The Librarian reported that the Trustees had added to the Life Members' List the names of the four founders of the Society, viz.: James Plater Dennis, Colonel John Butler Conyngham, Hon. Henry Martyn Hoyt and Hon. Stanley Woodward, all deceased, and to the list of "Benefactors,"

the names of two deceased members, General William Sterling Ross, who donated to the Society nearly fifty years ago $2,000, with which the H. A. Chambers Collections were purchased; and also the name of Isaac Smith Osterhout, who provided in his will for the present permanent and free gift of the Historical Society building.

The Librarian proposed the following amendments to the By-Laws, which were referred:

1. Amending Section 6, by adding after the first paragraph the words "any person contributing to the Society at any one time a sum of not less than one thousand dollars shall be placed on the Life Membership List as a 'Benefactor.' The list of Benefactors and Life Members shall be published annually."

2. Amending Section 20, by substituting in line five the word "October" for September, thus changing the time of Autumn meeting on account of Summer absentees.

Mr. E. B. Wilson, of Scranton, delivered a very interesting lecture to the audience—numbering about 100 Superintendents, Inspectors and Foremen of Lehigh Valley Coal Company mines who were present at the meeting—on the subject of "Drainage of Coal Mines in Great Britain and Mexico." Illustrated by the stereopticon.

FEBRUARY 11, 1907. The annual meeting of the Society was well attended. The reports of Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, Treasurer and Archæologist were all read and referred to the Publishing Committee, and appear in Volume X. The officers of the past year were re-elected, excepting the Treasurer, Dr. F. C. Johnson, who declined a re-election. Mr. C. W. Bixby was elected Treasurer and Dr. F. C. Johnson, Historiographer.

The Rev. Mr. Hayden read a carefully prepared paper in view of the prospective Coal Centennial, on the subject of "Judge Jesse Fell's Experimental Grate of 1808. Where is it?" which was referred to the Publishing Committee, and appears in Volume X. Miss Ernestine M. Kaeblin was elected to annual membership.

A committee was appointed to prepare resolutions on the death of Mr. S. L. Brown, Trustee, who died December 23, 1906. The proposed amendments to the By-Laws were adopted *nem con.*

OCTOBER 18, 1907. This quarterly meeting was held to listen to a very exhaustive and thrilling history of "The Capture of the Franklin Family by Indians at Wyoming in 1782," prepared and read by Rev. David Craft, of Angelica, N. Y., author of the History of Bradford County, Pa., 1878. A vote of thanks was given the author, and the paper was referred to the Publishing Committee and appears in this volume.

Mrs. Stella M. S. Ricketts, Oliver C. Hillard and Jesse Beadle were elected annual members, and Joseph G. Rosengarten, LL. D., of Philadelphia, an honorary member. The Librarian reported the death of three annual members: Theodore Strong, March 28, 1907; William G. Eno, May 16, 1907; G. Adolph Baur, May 27, 1907.

DECEMBER 13, 1907. At this quarterly meeting Messrs. Andre A. Beaumont, Edward F. Payne, Anthony L. Williams, Harry L. French, George R. McLean, Wm. R. Stull, Harold M. Shoemaker, A. B. Jessup, Wm. C. Washburn and Wm. S. McLean were elected annual members.

JANUARY 24, 1908. An informal meeting of the Society was held to hear an address by Mr. Charles W. Beers, C. E. and M. E. of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, on the subject of "The Value of the Use of Electricity in Coal Mining," illustrated by stereopticon. This was the final meeting for the inspectors, etc., of the mines, closing the proposed series of lectures, the work being taken up permanently by the local Y. M. C. A.

FEBRUARY 11, 1908. The Semi-Centennial, or fiftieth annual meeting, was held this morning at eleven o'clock, with a large attendance. The following annual members were elected: Joseph H. Bradley, Jr., James M. Boland, Douglass Bunting, Luther C. Darte, Franck G. Darte, Andrew F. Derr, Jr., Elizabeth L. Derr, Katherine Derr, Thompson Derr, 2d, Edward Gunster, Charles F. Huber, Frederick Green Johnson, Robert A. Quinn, R. Bruce Ricketts, 2d, Eleanor P. Snyder, Katherine C. Snyder, Rosa Duncan Sharpe, Caroline J. Sharpe, Richard Sharpe, Jr.

The Corresponding Secretary and Librarian presented his report for the year, with the report of the Centennial

Committee, in securing the desired increase to the Endowment Fund of the Society. The Treasurer and Curator of Archæology also read their reports, all of which were unanmously referred to the Publishing Committee, and will be found in the following pages. The officers of the past year were re-elected without change, and the appointment of Miss Ernestine M. Kaeblin as Assistant Librarian and Cataloguer was approved.

A vote of thanks was passed to the various donors to the Society during the year, especially to the Osterhout Free Library for book cases, to the Centennial Committee, to those who have contributed to the Semi-Centennial Fund, and to Mr. Lyman H. Howe for his gift "of the moving picture films of the military and industrial parades of the Wilkes-Barré Centennial, 1906." These films are to be opened and exhibited in 2006, the 200th Anniversary of Wilkes-Barré.

The President continued the appointment of Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Miss Myra Poland and Mr. George F. Coddington as the Publication Committee for 1908.

REPORTS.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian for the Year ending February 11, 1908.

To the President and Officers of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

GENTLEMEN:—I herewith present to you the annual report of this Society for the year ending February 11, 1906, being the forty-eighth year of its existence. You are aware that we are rapidly approaching the centennial of the city of Wilkes-Barré, which we will celebrate with becoming ceremonies on the 10th of May next. In this celebration this Society is asked to take a prominent part through the committee appointed by request of the Board of Trade, and the Mayor of the city, composed of officers and members of the Society, of which the Corresponding Secretary has been made the Chairman. The duty of securing a suitable orator, and historical address for that occasion, falls to this committee. You will remember that this Society was foremost in securing a proper celebration of the centennial of the organization of Luzerne County in 1887, under the direction of our honored President, Judge Edmund L. Dana, deceased. I would remind you in this connection that two years hence, February 11, 1908, this Society will have reached its fiftieth birthday, on which day it would be most fitting for us to celebrate not only the organization of the Society, but the historic incident which gave rise to its formation, Jesse Fell's experiment in burning anthracite coal in a domestic grate, the centennial of which will also fall on February 11, 1908. I would suggest that at this early period a committee of six or eight members of this Society, with the President, be appointed to take the matter in hand and thus anticipate similar action on the part of others who may use it for commercial purposes.

During the past year death has continued to be busy among our members, six having died since our last annual meeting, viz.:

Rev. Francis Blanchard Hodge, D.D., died May 13, 1905.
Abram G. Hoyt, Esq., died May 20, 1905.

Lawrence Myers, Life Member, died June, 1905.

Mrs. Anna Buckingham (Dorrance) Reynolds, died October 4, 1905.

Liddon Flick, Esq., died July 21, 1905.

Charles S. Beck, D.D.S., died December —, 1905.

Alexander Brinton Coxe, Life Member, died January, 1905.

While we mourn the departure of these members, some of whom were most deeply interested in our work, it is a pleasure to report an increase of both Life and Annual Members, 19 new members having been elected during the year, including to-night. Eight of these have been transferred to the Life list, which now numbers 129, or (including those whose subscription is not due until December 31, 1906), 132. Of these, 37 have passed away, but their Life membership fee invested, still returns annually living dues, a memorial of our deceased friends. The membership of the Society reported last year was:

Life Members	121	
Present number		129
Resident Members	213	
Loss by death	10	
		203
Total		332

The financial condition of the Society still improves slowly, although it is not what it ought to be to meet the needs of the Society, by one-half. The addition to our funds through Life Membership since the Treasurer's report of 1905, is $1,100; *i. e.:*

Major Irving A. Stearns, Wilkes-Barré.
Mrs. Henry H. Derr, Wilkes-Barré.
William Reynolds Ricketts, Wilkes-Barré.
George Slocum Bennett, Wilkes-Barré.
Woodward Leavenworth, Sr., Wilkes-Barré.
Woodward Leavenworth, Jr., deceased, Wilkes-Barré.
Stephen Buckingham Vaughn, deceased, Kingston.
Abram Nesbitt, Kingston.
Mrs. Sara Myers (Goodwin) Nesbitt, deceased, Kingston.
Mrs. Sarah (Nesbitt) Smythe, Kingston.
Miss Anna W. Hollenback, Brooklyn.
Col. John Miner Carey Marble, Los Angeles, Cal.

The election of new members to-night shows a very gratifying interest in the Society by some of the present generation of young life in this historic Valley. Thoroughly established in its free and permanent home, in its financial support, and its reputation through its literature, here and throughout the United States, this Society appeals most strongly to the public spirit and local enthusiasm of the young men of this Wyoming section. Three of the new members lately elected, one living in New York City, one in Brooklyn, and one in California, became members of the Society because they thought it was due to the memory of their ancestors, who were important factors in the early history of Wyoming.

I said just now that the Society is established in its financial support. That is, the invested funds of the Society will, if the investment remains always as good as it is to-day, make the Society independent enough to keep it *alive* for many years to come. But merely *"keeping alive"* may be no more than the hibernating existence of the bears that frequent our mountains. We have not enough means to keep this live Society ready to meet the growing needs of a *wide awake* Society in these strenuous times, when it must grow, advance, progress, to keep abreast of every other institution around it. During the past twelve months 6,300 visitors have been registered in the rooms; the visiting students, or those who come to study or examine the books of the library, will average three daily, or between 900 and 1,000 annually, from all parts of Northeastern Pennsylvania, thus justifying the opening of the library and rooms to the public daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. As the Library contains full sets of the various United States, and individual State geological surveys, the geological and mining student has no need to seek elsewhere for such literature, and the arrangement thus made with the superior Osterhout Free Library to avoid duplication of such books as pertain especially to our work, has proven a success. But is this Society keeping abreast of other organizations *"pro bono publico"?* Our neighboring and daughter city, Scranton, has no other Historical Society than this, which covers the full area of old Luzerne County. But Scranton has a Dr. Everhard, who is about to erect in Nay Aug Park an extensive Museum of Natural History, costing, it is said, $500,000, well endowed. Montrose, whose Historical Society has just been born, has received as a gift

from Mrs. Cope, of Philadelphia, of Montrose descent, the sum of $50,000 to endow it with a building and an income.

The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, the only one of its kind in the United States, and next to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania the oldest and largest and best equipped in the State, has an endowment of only $25,000, of which $19,000 has been secured by the present Librarian since he began to obtain Life Members in 1889. And this sum has been secured, not by large gifts; for, excepting the Hollenback and Stearns funds of $1,000 each, not one individual gift has exceeded $200. Mr. Andrew Carnegie declined to increase our endowment because we are not supported by public taxation. Mr. Albright, of Buffalo, whose fortune was made, or laid, in old Luzerne County, declined because, as he wrote, "Luzerne county has in it plenty of men able to do it." Mr. Rockafeller has not been asked, but the Librarian, for one, will gladly accept a gift from him for so noble and educational an institution as this Society. Gentlemen, who will be the next?

The cataloguing work of the Society Library has continued with very gratifying success under Miss Clara W. Bragg, who was re-elected by the Trustees in May last for another year. But in December Miss Bragg received an offer from the Worcester, Mass., Free Library to take charge of the cataloguing department of that institution of 150,000 volumes, and at an advanced salary. The Trustees, recognizing the advantage such a position would give to Miss Bragg, promptly, but reluctantly, released her from her engagement with this Society, to take effect January 20, 1906. She has now entered upon her work at Worcester. Authorized by the Trustees, I have been fortunate in securing the services of Miss Susan Cowan Foot, of Rome, N. Y., to fill the unexpired time of Miss Bragg's engagement, and on the same terms. Miss Foot is also a graduate of the Pratt Library School, and has had several years of experience in the Public Library of New York City. She entered upon her duties January 16th with great acceptance to the Librarian.

The financial situation of the cataloguing work has not been so successful. It requires, as stated in 1904, the sum of $1,600 to do the complete work of cataloguing the 16,000 books and pamphlets in the library. Of this sum the Librarian has collected from the members of the Society gifts from $5.00 to $50.00, amounting to $1,200, leaving $400 still

needed. But the Trustees have decided to depend on the annual dues of the members to meet this emergency, and they earnestly urge the members to unusual promptness in payment of their dues in order to relieve the treasury of this demand. Other needs are pressing, without the necessary funds. The valuable Wren collection of Wyoming Indian relics, numbering, when presented to us, 7,000 pieces, has been increased by the giver to 10,000 pieces, for which a special case has long been promised Mr. Wren, but has been delayed in order to avoid creating a debt for it. The Trustees will, therefore, welcome very gratefully any voluntary gift to the Catalogue Fund, or other purposes.

The issue of the ninth annual volume of the Proceedings, etc., of the Society, in November, has added another valuable contribution to historical literature. This volume is largely ethnological, which is recognized as the foundation of our history, and the papers published in the volume treat of the treasures contained in the very large collection of local Indian relics of the Society, handsomely illustrated. The volume has elicited high praise from many outside sources. It is the purpose of the Publishing Committee to make the next volume largely historical. But they are confronted with a condition that is very trying. Local talent for historical writings does not increase with the population. The editor is always answered, even by trained university men, with the words "I have not time," or "I am not able to do it." Other societies of far less magnitude are more blessed. The Lancaster County Historical Society, with less than ten per cent. of the possessions of this Society, and certainly with less material for historic writing, has annually more than a dozen local historical papers read before its meetings, and published in its literature. In such an historic center as Luzerne County, such a condition should not exist. The Society will gladly welcome any paper on historical or geological subjects by any member, and the editor will gladly supply subject and data for such paper. We need such literature for our publications, as the annual volumes that remain in the hands of the committee after the members have received their copies, which are delivered to them without charge, are sold for the increase of the various special funds, and invested as part of the endowment. During the past year $150 worth of these have been sold and added to the Lacoe and Ingham funds.

Thus the Lacoe Fund amounts to $700, and the Ingham Fund to $530. The Zebulon Butler Fund, which is created by gifts from the descendants of that illustrious hero, has been increased by three contributions of $50 each, and amounts to $710.

Among the valuable donations to the Society, its library and collections during the past year must be especially noticed a generous contribution of fifty dollars from the Wyoming Valley Chapter of the "Daughters of the American Revolution" to the Cataloguing Fund, which was officially acknowledged at the time. Also 40 volumes of historic value from George B. Kulp, Esq. And what is of peculiar local and revolutionary history, the remains of "OLD BUNTY," a four-pound cannon left in the valley by Sullivan in 1779, and which has for many years (seventy-five or more) delighted the young men on various Independence Days. A piece of this cannon has long been preserved in the Historical Society, but the main portion of the gun has been hidden for years, until now, through the instrumentality of Mr. Abram Nesbitt, who has many a time fired it, and Mr. R. A. Riley, it has been presented to the Society by Mr. Guerdon Shook, of Forty Fort, where it had been secreted. It will be mounted on a gun carriage and exhibited in the rooms. From the estate of our late Life Member, Lawrence Myers, we have received a fine crayon portrait of General John Sullivan and a large and fine addition to our coin collection. From Mr. Burton Voorhis we have received 200 valuable local Indian relics; from the estate of the late Dr. Charles S. Beck many fine Indian relics, minerals, coal fossils and remains of the extinct mammoth. The mammoth teeth and vertebra, numbering 13 pieces, are fine specimens from the dredging of Charleston harbor. From Major Irving A. Stearns we have received a case of minerals from the collection of the late Capt. L. Denison Stearns, and fully 3,000 additional Indian relics, previously referred to, from the Susquehanna water shed, with some fine objects from the stone age in Denmark, presented by Mr. Christopher Wren; and from Mr. Frederick Nesbitt, of Easton, one of the mile stones which marked the Easton road in 1807.

The Corresponding Secretary reports the receipt of 350 letters and other communications from individuals and societies, and 270 letters written by him in reply. Besides this,

he has acknowledged the receipt of all gifts and exchanges, issued many circulars, and distributed by hand and by express several hundred copies of the annual volumes, his mail and express covering nearly 2,000 pieces.

The Curators of Paleobotany and Paleozoology beg to report progress.

The Curator of Archæology will present his own report.

Respectfully,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

Report of the Curator of Archaeology for the year ending February 11, 1906.

GENTLEMEN:—In making my report, as Curator of the Archæological or Ethnological Department of the Society, for the year ending February 11, 1906, I take occasion to remark that there seems to be a revived and greater interest all over our State, and in fact, throughout our entire country, in this branch of knowledge as a study of the human race. The idea that the collection and study of the stone implements of the aborigines is a study directed solely toward the Indians is giving place to the broader view that it includes the entire human race, at the time when they were in the same degree of general culture as that in which the Europeans found the natives when America was discovered. It may be of interest to the members to know that almost every county in England has at least one museum in which are collections of stone implements, strangely like our own, that Continental Europe also has such museums, and that the Government of Denmark is so jealous of their very fine collections that it has passed laws prohibiting their being sent out of the country.

It should be a matter of gratification to the members to know that the collections in this department of the Society are the fullest I have seen anywhere in Pennsylvania, in visits to numerous public and private collections, having special reference to what may be called local specimens or those found within the boundaries of our own State. The

Society's collections are also better arranged and displayed than any I have seen, except, perhaps, those in large government institutions. I may say this without suspicion of self-flattery, because up to this time I have had nothing to do with this part of the work.

In the year just closed a unique specimen of Steatite or soapstone pottery, and the only whole one owned by the Society, was presented by Mr. Wm. H. Evans, of Plainsville, Pa.; Dr. C. S. Beck has presented a number of fine specimens; Mr. Burton Voorhis has given some two hundred fine local specimens; the Butler collection continues to grow in such a way that it promises to reach quite large size, and the Christopher Wren collection has been increased by additions during the year, so that it numbers about ten thousand (10,000) pieces, including some fine flint implements from England, Ireland, Denmark, Sweden and Palestine.

During the year this department has received its full share of interest and attention from visitors as an educational feature of the Society's work.

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTOPHER WREN,
Curator.

Plymouth, Pa., March 9, 1906.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

February 11, 1905—February 11, 1906.

Balance in Bank February 11, 1905	$	676 82
Dues of Members		1,005 00
From Treasurer of Luzerne County		200 00
Income from Investments		1,111 25
From Special Funds		500 00
From Life Memberships		1,000 00
Interest on Savings Account, etc		27 71
Total Receipts	$	4,520 78

PAYMENTS.

Books	$	102 00
Interest on Special Funds		162 50
Shelving		50 00
Telephones		37 50
Salaries and Wages		1,245 38
Postage		17 00
Printing		216 75
Transfer to Catalogue Fund		52 00
Address		10 00
Bond purchased (Webster Coal & Coke Co.)		1,039 00
Incidentals		122 86
Balance in Bank February 11, 1906		1,465 79
Total Payments	$	4,520 78

SECURITIES IN HANDS OF TREASURER, FEB. 11, 1906.

6	Bonds	Wilkes-Barré Water Co.,	5%	$	3,000 00
6	"	Plymouth Bridge Co.,	"		6,000 00
4	"	Spring Brook Water Co.,	"		4,000 00
3	"	Miner-Hillard Milling Co.,	"		1,500 00
2	"	Sheldon Axle Co.,	"		1,000 00
1	"	People's Telephone Co.,	"		1,000 00
5	"	Webster Coal & Coke Co.,	"		5,000 00
1	"	United Gas & Electric Co.,	"		1,000 00
3	"	Westmoreland Club,	3%		300 00
		Total Investments Feb. 11, 1906, Par Value		$	22,800 00

F. C. JOHNSON,
Treasurer.

Report of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian for the year ending February 11, 1907.

To the Officers and Members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

GENTLEMEN:—I have the honor of presenting to you the Forty-ninth Annual Report of this Society, for the year 1907.

During that period the work of the Society has steadily grown in all directions. Its prosperity is manifest; but this growth begins to outstrip the means in hand to systemize and utilize it.

During the year from January 1, 1906, to January 1, 1907, seven meetings were held in the rooms for purposes connected with our work. At the meeting of January 12, 1906, Mr. I. W. Ingham, of Sugar Run, Pa., read an interesting paper on "Olden Times in Bradford County, Pennsylvania," which we will publish in the next annual volume. On February 21st a meeting of the Trustees was held to postpone the annual meeting to March 9th, owing to the illness of our President, Judge Woodward. At the meeting of March 9th, the postponed annual meeting of the Society, the usual reports were made, the annual election of officers took place, and resolutions of sympathy with our dying President were passed. The Trustees were called together again March 30th, to take action relative to the death of our President, the last of our founders, who died March 29, 1906.

In April a large meeting was held in the rooms under the auspices of the Society for the superintendents, inspectors and foremen of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company Mines, with an attendance of one hundred, when Mr. J. Bennett Smith gave an instructive address on "Coal Lands and Mining."

The October meeting, held on the 26th of that month, adopted the resolutions passed by the Trustees in the Spring in memory of our late President, Judge Woodward, and elected Major Irving Ariel Stearns to fill the vacant Presidency, and Dorrance Reynolds, Esq., to be fourth Vice-President, in place of Rev. Francis B. Hodge, D.D., deceased. At the meeting Dr. Frederick Corss read a paper on "The Ashley-Wren Glacial Rock of Plymouth Mountain," a fine

piece of which rock was on exhibition. We expect to place in front of the building in the Spring a block of this stone three feet square. This paper will also appear in volume ten.

The quarterly meeting was held December 7th, when, after the election of members and other routine work, the meeting was adjourned, and an illustrated address by Mr. E. B. Wilson of the Scranton Correspondence School, on "The Drainage of Coal Mines in Great Britain and Mexico," was listened to by fully one hundred inspectors, superintendents and foremen of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company Mines. You will notice that two such meetings were held this past year in the rooms, under the direction of the Society, for lectures to those interested in the mining of coal and other geological subjects. To these the public was invited. This was the third lecture of this kind in fifteen months. Others are projected for the present year. Mr. E. B. Wilson generously honored us with his stereopticon lecture in place of Mr. H. H. Stock, who was prevented from being present by illness and who will deliver his illustrated lecture on coal mining in April.

I call your attention to the fact, Mr. President, that at the various regular meetings of this Society just reported, only two were held to listen to addresses or papers on the subjects which this Society represents. It is largely on historical and geological papers, read before us, that the Publishing Committee must depend for the issue of our annual volume. This, taken with a statement that the Publishing Committee did not issue a volume of proceedings here in the past year, is a marked indication of the fact that this Society is growing beyond its means. That the financial condition and the clerical force of the Society are not adequate to its proper work as a public institution.

It is very difficult, without seeing it, to appreciate the actual work of this Society simply in its Library, open as it is to the public every day in the week from 10 A. M. to 5 and 6 P. M. The splendid Osterhout Free Library, with 36,000 books, has a staff of nine persons, skilled workers, all fully occupied. This Historical Society, with nearly 18,000 volumes in its Library, 45,000 specimens in its cabinets, and 6,000 visitors annually, has a working staff of two persons only, *all fully occupied,* viz., the Librarian and the Assistant Librarian.

The work of the Librarian alone, if properly attended to,

is sufficient to keep that officer constantly busy throughout the day. His additional work as Corresponding Secretary is equally extensive. His correspondence could be easily and most profitably doubled, to the great enrichment of the Library, by soliciting gifts and exchanges of books, as is done in most successful libraries. But the duties of the two offices, filled as they are by the one person, must be greatly circumscribed, especially when other offices, Historiographer, Editor and General Curator, also demand his time, and thus the progress of the Society is also hindered.

Much relief was given to the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian during the past two years by the employment of a trained cataloguer, whose salary was met largely by special gifts from members of the Society. For a period of twenty-two months, from September, 1904, to February, 1906, Miss Clara W. Bragg, a graduate of the Pratt Library School, filled successfully that position, resigning January, 1906, only to accept a call to a larger field as chief cataloguer of the Worcester, Mass., Free Library. Miss Susan C. Foot, another Pratt graduate, was then engaged for the remaining six months of Miss Bragg's time, whose work, equally as well and faithfully done, was necessarily suspended by the exhaustion of the funds given for that purpose, July 31, 1906. Indeed, the donation of the members of the Society fell short of the adequate cost by $400.00, which was necessarily taken from the current funds of the Society.

The work of these cataloguers covers the accessioning of 10,000 books and 1,000 pamphlets, and making a card catalogue of the entire Historical and Geological Library, excepting the United States Public Depository books of five thousand volumes. The accessioning of the Library requiring the recording of each volume singly by names, author, size, date and origin, covers the basis of our insurance valuation, and in case of fire becomes the voucher for any loss to the Library.

This is a work that must be continuous, as the Library grows by annual additions of one thousand or more books and pamphlets. During the past six months this accessioning has fallen on the Librarian, in addition to his other duties, because the income of the Society is not sufficient to cover the engagement of a skilled cataloguer for the purpose, it being trained service. Some idea of this work thus laid on the Librarian may be obtained by the report that he has received

during the past year two thousand volumes and pamphlets, of which thirteen hundred are additions to the Library. He has himself accessioned during the past six months seven hundred volumes; he has received during the year ending to-day 562 letters and communications; he has written 470 letters, mailed 750 notices of meetings, 500 bills for dues; expressed 100 packages for books, and in the enforced absence of the Treasurer, seeking restoration to health, he has called on 100 members to collect their dues; this brings us the question of finance.

The invested funds of the Society now amount to $25,000.00, of which $23,000.00 are in bonds at 5 per cent. and $2,000.00 in mortgages at 6 per cent. The annual income of the Society from its endowment and its membership is $2,300.00, including the $200.00 annually given by the County Commissioners, as per Act of Legislature, while the growing demands of the Society cannot be properly and fully met by less than $4,000.00 annually. The Society needs at this time a Publication Fund of $10,000.00, the interest of which will assure the members an annual volume of Proceedings; $10,000.00 for a Catalogue Fund, which will secure the employment of a card cataloguer; and a Binding Fund of $5,000.00 to secure the binding of books, of which we have had less than 25 bound in five years. We have 500 volumes awaiting the binder. These funds will leave us membership dues sufficient to secure the presentation to the Society of two or more historical papers annually. The Librarian has himself, with the approval of the Trustees, projected a fund to be called "The Geological Lecture Fund," to be secured without the aid of any member of the Society, which, when it reaches $1,000.00, will enable us to secure an annual lecture from some scientific source on some geological subject pertaining to our section. This fund is now nearly $800.00, invested, with the balance guaranteed. Some day we may have similar funds to assure us of *historical* papers worthy of being printed.

I would remind you that when the Centennial of Wilkes-Barré took definite form, in 1905, an Historical Committee of seven persons was appointed from the members of the Society, whose duty it was to secure a speaker for the Centennial. That committee, of which the Librarian was chairman, induced our honored member and Congressman, Henry

W. Palmer, to fill that important part of the programme. His address at the opening of the Centennial, May 10, 1906, is well remembered. Following in the wake of this Centennial movement, this Society, at its last annual meeting, determined to celebrate the Centennial of the experiment by Judge Fell of burning Wyoming anthracite coal as a domestic fuel, and the Semi-Centennial of the founding of this Society, which will fall on Tuesday, February 11, 1908. This Society appointed as a committee to arrange for this event, the President of the Society, the Trustees, the Treasurer and the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, a committee of nine.

Mr. President and Members of the Society, what better or more appropriate time can come to us for adding $25,000.00 to our endowment, making it $50,000.00, than the Fiftieth Anniversary of this Society and the One Hundredth Anniversary of Jesse Fell's experiment? This one last fact is the main purpose for which this Society was organized and now exists. The first minutes of the Society show that it was organized February 11, 1858, "to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the first successful experiment of burning anthracite coal in an open grate in Wyoming by Judge Jesse Fell." It is proper, therefore, that this Society should promptly take steps to make the celebration of the Centennial of this event a successful fact.

When the present Legislature of Pennsylvania assembled in January, I sent, with the approval of our President and the Trustees, to our Senator and Representative, both members of this Society, an appeal for State aid, in the shape of an appropriation of $20,000, for the maintenance of this Society in the future. This bill is in the hands of the Committee on Appropriations, and we sincerely trust that the result will be gratifying. In the past the State has thus most liberally aided all the similar societies in Philadelphia. In a letter dated January 21, 1907, regretting his expected absence in California, our President adds:

"I note that a committee was appointed by the Society at the last annual meeting, to take up the question of celebrating a Semi-Centennial on February 11, 1908. I certainly trust that they have taken hold of this matter in earnest, and will make the anniversary the success that the Society deserves.

I have realized that in order to place the Society on a proper footing, and to ensure its future success, quite a large amount of money will be required. While personally I am willing to do everything in my power to accomplish this object, I feel that it is not only incumbent upon you (the historian) and me to work for that end, but for every officer of the Society, and every member of the Board of Trustees, to use every effort in their power to accomplish the same.

Yours truly,

IRVING A. STEARNS."

During the past year we have lost a number of our valued members by death, viz.: our honored President, Hon. Stanley Woodward; one Trustee, Samuel L. Brown; two life members, Colonel Elisha A. Hancock and Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U. S. N., and two resident members, Robert Baur and Albert H. Kipp.

The last annual report showed a membership in the Society of 332, viz.: Life Members 129, Resident Members 203. The Life Membership list has been augmented by sixteen names; of these, six were transferred from Resident list; six were placed there by the Trustees, namely, our four founders, Capt. James P. Dennis, Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Colonel John B. Conyngham and Hon. Stanley Woodward, all deceased; and our two benefactors, General Wm. Sterling Ross and Mr. Isaac S. Osterhout; four others have been added as new members. The present Life Membership list, including four subscriptions due at the close of the present year, numbers 146. The new Life Members, besides the founders and benefactors, are:

Col. G. Murray Reynolds,
Eckley B. Coxe, Jr.,
Miss Juliett G. Hollenback,
Mrs. Sally Maffet Stevens,
Mr. Charles W. Bixby,
Miss Elizabeth S. Loveland,
Mrs. Sheldon Reynolds,
Hon. Sterling R. Catlin,
F. C. Johnson, Jr.,
Wm. L. Raeder, Esq.

The number of Resident Members living in 1906 was	203	
Added by election	8	
		211
Loss by resignation	3	
" " removal	3	
" " death	6	
Transferred to Life List	6	
		18
		193
Life Members paid in full		141
Present number		334

One year ago, the Trustees invited Mrs. John C. Phelps and Mr. George S. Bennett to erect on the front of the building, under the window, a tablet to the memory of Frances Slocum, the lost sister of Wyoming. The Trustees reserved the place at the front door, opposite the Butler tablet, for a military hero. The Slocum tablet, a beautiful piece of art made by Paul Cabaret & Co., of New York City, was placed on the wall during the summer. (See illustration.)

The Trustees again, in October, 1906, invited the Dorrance family to erect a tablet on the front of the building, opposite the Butler tablet, to the memory of Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, who commanded the right wing under Colonel Nathan Dennison of the American forces at Wyoming, July 3, 1778, was wounded and captured, and the next day slain by the Indians. This invitation has been promptly accepted by his great-grandson, Mr. Benjamin Dorrance, of Dorranceton, and the tablet will soon be completed and placed.

The Art Gallery of the Society had been enriched by the addition of a large sepia drawing of the town of Wilkes-Barré, 1839, by G. W. Leach, Jr., which had been bought by the Trustees; and especially by a fine old oil portrait of Nathan Beach, Esquire, one of the early settlers of Wyoming, a Wyoming Revolutionary soldier, and one of the largest property holders in the valley. This was presented by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. William Murray Alexander.

Some interesting additions have been made to the cabinets, among them 14 domestic pieces, such as an old iron griddle,

an old Dutch oven with cover, scales, candle-sticks, snuffers, drinking cup, etc., belonging to Lieutenant Elisha Blackman, one of the survivors of the massacre, presented by Hon. H. B. Plumb, his descendant. Among the additions are also a Barong, or steel sword, used by the Moros of the Philippines; a large and fine linen napkin from the Christobal Colon, one of the Spanish ships destroyed at Santiago. It is marked with the monograph of the ship. Also four pieces of Abysinian manufacture, a fine steel sword and sheath, a rhinoceros-horn drinking cup, and two iron lances from the Dongolas tribe of Africans.

The attendance during the year has been over 6,000 persons. This includes children and adults. Fully ten per cent. of these come here for study from the Valley and all parts of the northeastern section of the State. Frequently entire classes, sometimes schools, from Wyoming, Forty Fort, Duryea, etc., come for an afternoon. The Trustees have recommended setting apart Friday and Saturday every week as *Children's Day*, closing the Museum to children on the other days of the week. This would only require an attendant in the Ethnological Room all day for those two days. In the Spring, when the industrial schools are dismissed, the crowd is not so great; but some Saturdays we have from 100 to 250 children. Sometimes on the other days the number is so great as to require the Librarian and Assistant to drop their work to care for the children.

The Curators of Geology and Paleontology report progress, and the Curator of Ethnology reports about fifty additions to our cabinets. He also reports that the Heilman Collection of 300 or 400 pieces, deposited by the widow of Dr. John S. Heilman of Pittston, under certain conditions, will be returned to Mrs. Heilman in March or April, owing to a complication in the conditions of deposit. All the departments of the Society are active and progressing as far as the limited means will allow. Volume X of our Proceedings will be issued in 1907, if our funds will permit.

The various historical societies of the State, some thirty in number, have formed themselves into a society called "The Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies," with John W. Jordan, LL. D., as President; its purpose being to stimulate the work throughout the State of all associations organized for the preservation of our State and

local history. This Federation, and the Act of the Assembly authorizing an appropriation by the Commissioners of each county of a sum not exceeding $200 annually to the oldest historical society in that county, under careful restrictions, have resulted in developing a greater interest in historic research. A number of such societies, which had no recognized existence beyond their county limits, have shown real aggressive life. The Tioga County Historical Society, The Schuylkill County Historical Society, The Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, York and Lehigh County Societies have begun the issue of their literature in annual reports, pamphlets, etc., the surest sign of life. The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society is represented in the Federation, and your Librarian has had the honor of being elected Vice-President.

I have now to beg you will take more immediate action, relating to active preparation for our Centennial and the needed increase to our Endowment Funds.

Respectfully,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

February 11, 1906—February 11, 1907.

Balance in Bank February 11, 1906	$ 1,465	79
Dues of Members	1,195	00
Life Memberships	500	00
Investment Account	2,105	00
Westmoreland Club Bond redeemed	100	00
Transfer from Cataloguing Fund	74	73
Treasurer of Luzerne County	200	00
Interest on Savings Account	23	24
Income on Investments	1,161	00
Total Receipts	$ 6,824	76

PAYMENTS.

Cataloguer	$ 420	00
Postage	26	20
Telephone	30	00
Books	100	00
Interest on Special Funds	207	00
Insurance	50	00
Amount Invested	3,125	00
Printing and Binding	334	25
Shelving	40	10
Salaries and Wages	1,373	13
Incidentals	177	21
Balance in Bank February 11, 1907	941	87
Total Payments	$ 6,824	76

SECURITIES IN HANDS OF TREASURER, FEB. 11, 1907.

6	Bonds	Wilkes-Barré Water Co.,	5%	$ 3,000 00
6	"	Plymouth Bridge Co.,	"	6,000 00
4	"	Spring Brook Water Co.,	"	4,000 00
3	"	Miner-Hillard Milling Co.,	"	1,500 00
2	"	Sheldon Axle Co.,	"	1,000 00
1	"	People's Telephone Co.,	"	1,000 00
5	"	Webster Coal & Coke Co.,	"	5,000 00
1	"	United Gas & Electric Co.,	"	1,000 00
1	Mortgage,		6%	900 00
1	"		"	1,200 00
2	"	Westmoreland Club,	3%	200 00

Total Investments Feb. 11, 1907, Par Value $24,800 00

F. C. JOHNSON, *Treasurer.*

Report of the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian for the Year ending February 11, 1908.

Mr. President and Members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society:

GENTLEMEN.—In presenting to you this Annual Report, it is with the greatest satisfaction that I am able to congratulate you that this Society has to-day attained so successfully its fifty-first birthday. We celebrate to-day the semi-centennial or the fiftieth anniversary of the Society, organized February 11, 1858. It is now the oldest Historical Society in the State, except the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Until the effort was made one year ago to celebrate this semi-centennial, very few persons, members or others, realized the one important factor that caused the birth, and has sustained the life of this Society.

The first minutes of the Society were published in the *Record of the Times,* February 17, 1858. They show that the first meeting was held "to commemorate the first successful experiment of burning OUR Anthracite coal in an open grate. It was held in the same old room, with the same grate glowing with a bright Anthracite fire in the same old place, used by Judge Fell in his experiment." The "grate" question was settled in a paper by the Librarian, read before the Society February 11, 1907. (See Vol. X.)

You will notice that no claim was made at this meeting, or subsequently, that Fell's experiment was the *first* of its kind with *Anthracite* coal. As early as 1802 Frederick Graff, and as early as 1803 Oliver Evans, both of Philadelphia, made the same experiment in Philadelphia, with Lehigh coal, but neither of these brought his discovery to any practical, commercial or domestic us.

Judge Jesse Fell, a quiet citizen of Wilkes-Barré, an experienced blacksmith, and an Associate Judge, who had for years used Wyoming coal in his forge, made his experiment of burning coal in a grate with WYOMING coal, as he already states in his record of the act, and with such success that it was immediately adopted by the people of this Valley, and grates were made by the score. It is simply claimed that he is entitled to credit for the *practical result.*

Morse did not invent the electric telegraph, which for seventy years has been honored by his name. He was merely the first man to adapt it to practical use, and to establish the marvelous value of the invention.

Whitney did not invent the cotton gin which bears his name. More than a century ago he simply perfected, patented and made what had been crudely discovered and used in the cotton belt of the South for years, and has justly received the credit for his success.

So it has been with many of our simplest, most valuable, and really wonderful inventions. The discoverer has been forgotten in the success of one who has realized, at the true psychic moment, the importance of the discovery, and has put it to practical use. It is thus that Jesse Fell justly claims the credit of his use of Wyoming coal for domestic purposes.

Did Judge Fell dream of the real value of his discovery to future generations? Even the remarkable prophecies of Hon. Charles Miner as to the eventual and enormous wealth of the coal and its development fall immensely short of the reality. In 1808 the shipment of coal from the Wyoming region was only 150 tons. During the next twelve years—to 1820—less than 30,000 tons were shipped to market. The output of coal in Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties in 1906 was 42,000,000 tons. I cannot state the financial value of this amount, which was more than half the entire Anthracite output of 72,000,000 tons.

But I hold in my hand the original inventory of the landed property in Luzerne County of Nathan Beach, about 1830, Luzerne County then covering all of Lackawanna and Wyoming. This inventory was made to secure the loan of $8,000 from the bank of North America. It included fifteen lots of land, aggregating 13,000 acres, valued at $92,300. Among them are noted "225 acres in Nescopeck including a coal bed, valued at $1500.00.," a sum which may probably now be written with three more cyphers to express the worth of that coal bed.

From an examination of the early minutes of this Society, it appears that of the sixty-eight persons, who in the first year of its existence became active members and remained such until they departed this life, three only now live: Mr. John Laning, Mr. George Loveland and Mr. Wm. H. Sturdevant.

They only can tell the history of the many changes through which the Society has passed. They have been with it in many a vicissitude, in decay and almost extinction, and have seen it raised up again and again to activity by such enthusiastic spirits as Drs. Ingham, Brisbane, Dennis and Wright, Judges Dana and Conyngham, and Sheldon Reynolds and others, and now behold it placed at last on a firm foundation, with a permanent and commodious home, an established reputation, a nearly sufficient endowment, and a vitality that makes it to be envied by other Societies. *Esto perpetua.*

In the Annual Report of 1907 it was made clear to the members of the Society that no real living permanency in its work was possible without an increase of its Endowment Fund.

To repeat what was said then, the Osterhout Free Library, with 36,000 volumes, employs seven to nine skilled persons on its staff, while this Society, open to the public each weekday from 10 A. M. to 5 and 6 P. M., with 18,000 volumes and nearly 7,000 annual visitors, has only one skilled person, the Librarian.

The necessity for more help to the public by having its books catalogued, and to the Librarian by having a skilled cataloguer, is imperative.

The Librarian was employed by the Trustees to open the rooms six afternoons in the week, from 1 to 6. After a few years of this experiment a serious consultation with the Librarians of the Osterhout Free Library made it very apparent that the greatest usefulness of the Society to the public could not be reached without extending the time of opening from five to eight hours daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 and 6 P. M.

Such an arrangement the Librarian offered to make without any additional expense to the Society, and with the consent of the Trustees it was immediately effected, and the Library of the Society has been open to the public six days in the week, from 10 A. M. to 5 and 6 P. M., for the past four years. The result has fully justified the change and the sacrifice. By agreement with the Osterhout Free Library there is no more duplication of books, and the realm of local American history and genealogy, of geology and mineralogy are left entirely to this Society.

On no one has fallen so heavily the financial burden of

the Society as on the Librarian, who for so many years carried the responsibility of incurring all bills, raising all funds and paying all accounts. So keenly was this responsibility felt by him, that unaided he made an appeal in 1906 to the Legislature for any sum from $5,000 to $20,000 to help the Society as a State and Government Depository. This appeal was also prompted by the fact that every previous Legislature in the past decade had granted financial aid to every historical, scientific and art association in the city of Philadelphia, to an aggregate in some years of $500,000. The splendidly equipped Historical Society of Pennsylvania most deservedly securing $200,000 within three years.

This appeal for this Society was so readily seconded by the several Senators and Representatives from this county, and received so heartily the approval of His Excellency, the Governor, that committees from each branch of the Legislature visited our rooms, and the Librarian was twice accorded a hearing by the same committees at Harrisburg.

The Senate passed an Act granting us $5,000, by the advice of the Governor. This was amended by the House by reduction to $2,500, and finally agreed upon in joint committee for that sum. It would undoubtedly have received the approval of His Excellency, but alas! the vast appropriations of the august body for numberless claims so far exceeded the income of the State that our very small appropriation was vetoed "pro bono publico," three months before the Society was advised of the failure.

This failure, however, suggested to the Librarian a better plan of increasing the fund of the Society. The fiftieth anniversary of its founding appeared a most opportune time to urge upon the members the debt due to this very important factor in the educational realm of this Valley to double its endowment by raising its $25,000 to $50,000, hence this proposition was laid before the Trustees of the Society at its annual meeting in 1907. The response of the Society was immediate, and a committee composed of the President, the five Trustees, the two Secretaries and the Treasurer was at once appointed to take in hand the celebration of the semi-centennial of the Society and the centennial of Judge Fell's experiment by the increase in the invested fund.

The one chief source of material prosperity to every one in this Wyoming region of Pennsylvania is Anthracite coal;

that coal which Judge Fell proved to be invaluable for domestic as well as for manufacturing purposes.

Either as a matter of proprietary right, or royalty, or employment, Anthracite coal enters into the support, comfort and luxury of every liver in the coal section.

The singularly rich historical character, the inexhaustible geological treasures, and the great commercial advantages of the Wyoming Valley and parts adjacent are all protected by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, an educational influence second only to the public schools, or the Osterhout Free Library, and the only institution of its kind in northeastern Pennsylvania.

In the pamphlet appeal issued by the Society in the Fall of 1907, three important needs of the Society were urgently placed before its members and the public.

First, a permanent fund to ensure the issue of our annual volume of Proceedings, not only as a partial return for the dues paid by members, but to maintain the reputation of the Society among similar associations.

Second, a permanent fund to enable the Society to employ a skilled cataloguer to make the treasures of the Society fully available to the public.

Third, a binding fund to preserve the many volumes in the Library from the wear and tear of use.

Two means of increasing the invested fund of the Society were considered by the Committee and adopted.

First, the creation, by personal or family gifts, of special funds of $1,000 or more to bear the name of the donor and to stand for a single purpose.

Second, the increase of the Life Membership of the Society, with special reference to placing on this permanent list by their posterity the names of the original members of the Society who remained loyal to its work from 1858 until their death.

The result of these plans has been very gratifying.

In the first class we have received two gifts that establish for all time the "Publication Fund." One from Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., of $5,000, and one from Mrs. Eckley B. Coxe of $1,000, making the "Coxe Publication Fund" of $6,000, which will in time be augmented to $10,000. Also the following funds: The Augustus C. Laning Fund of $1,000,

given by Mrs. George Cotton Smith in memory of her father, a Vice-President of the Society, and to secure an Historical Address annually, to be delivered before the Society, and published by the Society.

The following special funds, the annual interest of which is to be used for the general purposes of the Society:

The Charles A. Miner Fund, $1,000, bearing the donor's name.

The Edward Welles Fund, $1,000, bearing the donor's name.

The Andrew Hunlock Fund, $1,000, bearing the donor's name.

The Lewis H. Taylor Fund, $1,000, bearing the donor's name.

The F. M. Kirby Fund, $1,000, bearing the donor's name.

The Matthias Hollenback Fund, $1,000, added to the fund by Mr. J. W. Hollenback in the name of Miss Amanda B. Hollenback.

The Horace F. Hayden Geological Fund, 1875, increasing that fund to $1,500, for annual geological lecture.

To the Life Membership has been added, by their posterity, the following names of original members who entered the Society in 1858, with other early members and citizens who have passed away, with many representatives of Wilkes-Barré and Wyoming Valley families:

*Lucius Ashley.
*Mrs. Caroline (Beadle) Ashley.
*Dr. William Brisbane, 1858.
Joseph Habersham Bradley, Jr.
John Nesbitt Conyngham.
William Hillard Conyngham.
Hon. Sterling Ross Catlin.
*Phineas L. Carhart.
*Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., 1858.
Miss Elizabeth Lowry Derr.
Miss Katherine Derr.
Thompson Derr, 2d.
Andrew Fine Derr, Jr.
*Hon. Jesse Fell.
*Liddon Flick.

* Deceased.

Mrs. Charles D. Foster.
*George M. Hollenback, Vice-President.
*Frances W. Hunt.
*Jameson Harvey.
*Miss Elizabeth Waller Horton.
*Richard Jones.
Frederick Green Johnson.
Frederick Charles Johnson, M. D.
George Loveland, 1858.
William A. Lathrop.
Alvin Markle.
*Charles Morgan, 1858, Vice-President.
Col. Asher Miner.
*Payne Pettebone, 1858, President.
Lewis Compton Paine.
William G. Payne.
*William Champion Reynolds.
Benjamin Reynolds.
*Mrs. Anna B. Dorrance Reynolds.
Robert Bruce Ricketts, 2d.
Leslie S. Ryman.
William Lafayette Raeder.
Addison A. Sterling.
Miss Ella Urquhart Sturdevant.
Joseph J. Schooley.
William S. Stewart, M. D.
Miss Katherine Conyngham Snyder.
Miss Eleanor Parrish Snyder.
Miss Caroline Johnston Sharpe.
Richard Sharpe, Jr.
Miss Rosa Duncan Sharpe.
Forrest Garrison Stephens.
*William Tompkins.
*Samuel G. Turner.
*Ephraim Troxell.
*Rev. Henry Hunter Welles, M. D.
*Calvin Wadhams.
*Rev. David Jewett Waller.
Anthony L. Williams.
*Elias B. Yordy.

* Deceased.

This large increase of Life Members, fifty-five in all, is due to the efforts of the Celebration Committee to increase the permanent endowment of the Society to $50,000. The sum total of subscriptions and Life Memberships revised to date is between $19,000 and $20,000, making the gross amount of the endowment secured nearly $45,000, leaving us within $5,000 of the amount desired and needed.

It is earnestly and strongly hoped that the liberality of our members and the public will supply this $5,000 in the next few months.

You will notice that among these Life Memberships subscribed for twenty-two are now deceased members. This is largely the result of a most healthy and sacred sentiment that evidences our appreciation of the labors of those members who in the beginning of this Society contributed so much to its success, and now, having done their work, have entered into rest. They builded better than they knew, for it is doubtful if many of them contemplated the extent to which this Society would grow in its treasures and its educational influence.

Ten of the new Life Members are children and young people, from one year or less to eighteen years. Since the Society was organized fully twenty members have been added from the youths of our families to mark their individual obligations to the Society, and to enlist their maturer interest in its work.

I recall an instance in my youth when my father drew my attention to a similar institution, to which he had contributed largely in my name, and I remember with pleasure the respect I had for the very building in which "I owned a few bricks." The sense of proprietorship was an event in my young life.

The Library of the Society steadily advances. I cannot too strongly impress the fact on the members that this Library is entirely distinct from, and independent of the two large and splendid free libraries of this city and Scranton. Hence, with the strong approval and counsel of these two, this one opens daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 and 6 P. M., to the public.

During the year there have been added to the Library 732 books and 1,474 pamphlets. These are distributed as follows:

	Books.	Pamphlets.
United States	125	1166
Gifts	235	52
Exchanges	316	251
Purchase	60	5
	737	1474
		2211

Very few duplicates are included in this list, most of the books and pamphlets being additions to the Library. The donors deserving special mention are the President, the Librarian, Miss Natalie Rutter, Oliver S. Hillard, Mrs. Samuel G. Turner, and the Society of Colonial Dames of America, which has presented the Society with five volumes of the "Writings of General Washington."

During the past year four meetings of the Society have been held in the rooms, namely:

The Annual Meeting, February 11, 1907, when the plans for the present semi-centennial were more fully discussed, and the Librarian, Rev. Mr. Hayden, read a paper entitled "Where is the original Jesse Fell Grate?" settling, finally, the controversy on that subject. The paper was referred to the Publishing Committee and will appear in the next volume.

The Fall Meeting was held October 18, 1907, when Rev. David Craft, Corresponding Member, from Angelica, N. Y., read an exhaustive paper on "The Capture and Rescue of the Family of Rosewell Franklin, April 7-13, 1782"; this was also referred to the Publishing Committee, to appear in Volume X.

The Quarterly Meeting of December was held on the 18th of the month for the election of members and the transaction of business; and on January 2, 1908, the last of the series of meetings of the Society for addresses to the mine inspectors, foremen, etc., was held, to hear an instructive lecture on "The Use of Electricity in Mining," by Mr. C. W. Beers of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, illustrated by stereopticon slides. The series of mine lectures held by the Society during the past three years was brought to a close by this lecture, and will be discontinued in the future owing to the most excellent arrangements made by the Y. M. C. A. of this city to inaugurate a series of such lectures each month with classes for instruction for all who desire to attend. There the facilities for such lectures are so much

greater than the Society can have, and the good results will be more widely extended. Those held by this Society have been well patronized and most highly spoken of by those who attended. The Lehigh Valley Coal Company has generously borne all the expense of the lectures.

During the past year the Society has lost by death the following Life members, Samuel LeRoi Brown, William Lord Conyngham, Edward Sterling Loop, and the following Annual members, Robert Baur, Gustav Adolph Baur, William Glassel Eno, Albert H. Kipp, Edward Everett Hoyt, Theodore Strong and James A. Timpson, making ten in all.

The additions to the memberships of the Society will appear later. The Society has received portraits of several departed members: Edward Sterling Loop, presented by his daughter; Samuel LeRoi Brown, Trustee, presented by his sons; Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., an original member of 1858, presented by his granddaughter, Mrs. Burr C. Miller.

The Exchange List of the Society includes fully 150 kindred organizations. The issue of an annual volume of historical, geological and ethnological papers, while not fully appreciated at home, has given us a standing in all parts of North America. It has also enabled us to effect a most profitable annual exchange of books with fully 100 Historical and Scientific Societies and College Libraries; also, fifty geological institutions and surveys, the annual reports of every geological survey in the United States, Canada and Mexico, finding a place in our Geological Library.

The annual volume is also a means of increasing the endowment of the Society, as the By-Laws require all copies remaining after each member has received his copy to be sold to Public Libraries, and the income added to any special fund, thus increasing the funds by $60 or $100 annually. Fully $1,200 have been invested during the past twelve years from this source.

During the year I have received about 650 letters and communications, and have written fully 550 letters, which are copied in the letter book, besides acknowledging the many articles of gifts and exchange received.

The inability from lack of funds for the Society to issue the usual annual volume last year made it necessary to publish the list of Life members especially, as required by the By-Laws. Hence the pamphlet issued in October last, containing a full history of the Society, with an appeal to the

members to aid in securing the needed funds for the fiftieth anniversary. This pamphlet, with the various issues of notices for the anniversary, of which fully 1,000 were sent out, will increase the output of mail for the year to 2,500 pieces.

Among the very interesting objects added to the collections of the Society is a box, hermetically sealed, made of copper, and bearing this engraved inscription:

"This box contains moving picture films of the Military and Industrial Parade on the occasion of Wilkes-Barré's Centennial, 1906. The box is to be opened and the films exhibited at the 200th anniversary in A. D. 2006.

"Presented by Lyman H. Howe."

This box is stowed away carefully in the fire-proof safe, and will doubtless give as great pleasure to the inhabitants of Wilkes-Barré in 2006, as the Centennial it represents did to us in 1906.

The Society acknowledges most gratefully the kindness of the Trustees of the Osterhout Free Library in placing in our rooms for an unlimited period, five large oak bookcases, such as the need of our growing Library demands, capable of holding 3,000 additional volumes. These cases, with those lately added by the Trustees, and through the generosity of Mr. Wm. H. Shepherd, increase the shelf room of the Society to 5,000 volumes.

The Centennial of Judge Fell's discovery in Wyoming coal suggested to the Celebration Committee the propriety of issuing a medal to commemorate the two events which this day celebrates. This medal has been handsomely executed in bronze by Joseph Davison's Sons, Philadelphia, in a most artistic manner, and has elicited universal praise. On the obverse it shows the profile of Judge Fell, the only kind of portrait of this gentleman extant, with the inscription, "Centennial of first use of Wyoming Coal, Feb. 11, 1908," and his name, "Jesse Fell." On the reverse the seal of the Historical Society, namely, the book to indicate "knowledge," the pen to designate "history," and the "hammer" to designate "geology," with the inscription "Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1858-1908. Founded Feby. 11, 1858. Wilkes-Barré, Pa." The number issued is 500, and the price $1.00. The demand for the medal has met our expectations, and the sale will cover all the expense of issue.

Other interesting additions to the collections are worthy of notice. The small seven-plate airtight stove for wood, used for years to heat the First M. E. Sunday School, sixty or seventy years ago. Also a large meat chopper used in the Valley 100 years ago, both presented by Mrs. Anning Dilley. A leathern water bucket used in case of fire in the days when Wilkes-Barré had no fire engine. This is No. 1 of a lot of the same owned by S. Tracy & Co., and held by their heirs for 100 years or more, presented by Albert Tompkins. The first microscope and magnetic battery known to have been brought to the Valley, presented by Dr. R. L. Wadhams.

An expression of appreciation by a vote of thanks is due from the Society to the various donors, and especially to those who have so generously aided us in the Endowment Fund.

The present membership of the Society is.....406
At the date of the last publication it was.....336

An increase in six months of..... 70

The last report gave Life Members.....141
Added to the list by fee..... 16

157
Including safe subscriptions 38

195

The last report gave Annual Members.....195
Decrease by death 8

187
Increase by election 24

211+195=406

The list of benefactors will be increased on payment of the present subscriptions from five to fourteen.

Respectfully,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian.

Report of the Curator of Archaeology for the Year ending February 11, 1908.

GENTLEMEN: In making a report on the Archeological Department of the Society, I may say that nothing of special importance connected with this department has taken place within the year just closed.

It may be in place to remark here that in current Art, Literature and the Drama more attention seems to have been given to the Indian during the last few years than ever before. I take it to be true that as the 250,000 or 300,000 American Indians, who are still living within the boundaries of the United States, become absorbed into the general population or take on the ways and habits of the white man by abandoning a roving and wild life and settle down to the practice of agriculture, as they are fast doing, such collections of their primitive implements as the Society possesses will become more highly prized and appreciated than they are at this time.

Within the past year this department has received two flattering notices in *The American Anthropologist,* the leading publication of its kind in the United States. One of these gave a brief history of the Society, with an outline of the fields of knowledge which it covers, together with similar descriptions of other societies throughout the entire country.

The other notice, covering two and a half pages of Vol. IX, No. 1, of *The American Anthropologist,* was a review of Vol. IX of the "Proceedings and Collections" of our Society for the year 1905. It says: "Were it not for the fact that the excellent work which The Wyoming Historical Society is doing is so well known, its name would hardly suggest the extent of its interest in American Ethnology and Archeology."

After reviewing at length five articles contained in Vol. IX, F. B. Hodge, of The National Museum, Washington, D. C., who writes the review, concludes, "The work of The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society deserves the highest praise."

Mention is made of these things in this place so that members, whose interest is rather in the Society generally than in any special department of its work, may know that their Society is known and appreciated beyond the boundaries of our county and State.

The number of visitors who have visited the rooms during the year indicates an increasing interest in the Society's work year by year.

Respectfully submitted,

CHRISTOPHER WREN,
Curator of Archaeology.

Treasurer's Report.

RECEIPTS.

From February 11, 1907—January 1, 1908,*

Balance from F. C. Johnson, Treasurer	$	941 87
Membership Dues		420 00
Income from Investments		1,067 50
Investment Account		385 48
Life Memberships		400 00
Sundry Receipts		39 00
Total Receipts	$	3,253 85

PAYMENTS.

Salaries and Wages	$	1,312 85
Incidentals		133 49
Telephone		30 00
Insurance		62 50
Interest on Special Funds		238 25
Books		50 00
Address		50 00
Amount Invested		800 00
Sundry Expenses		36 20
Balance in Bank January 1, 1908		540 56
Total Payments	$	3,253 85

SECURITIES IN HANDS OF TREASURER, JAN. 1, 1908.

2	Bonds	Westmoreland Club,	3% ..... $	200 00
6	"	Plymouth Bridge Co.,	5%	6,000 00
4	"	Spring Brook Water Co.,	"	4,000 00
5	"	Webster Coal & Coke Co.,	"	5,000 00
3	"	Miner-Hillard Milling Co.,	"	1,500 00
1	"	People's Telephone Co.,	"	1,000 00
1	"	United Gas & Electric Co.,	"	1,000 00
6	"	Wilkes-Barré Water Co.,	"	3,000 00
2	"	Sheldon Axle Co.,	"	1,000 00
3	Mortgages,		6%	2,900 00
		Total Investments Jan. 1, 1908, Par Value		$25,600 00

C. W. BIXBY, *Treasurer.*

* Financial year begins January 1.

Special Funds of the Society September 1, 1908.
(Including above Resources.)

Permanently invested at 5% the Special Funds of the Society are:

1.	"Harrison Wright Fund," given by Wright family, yields $50 for English Family History.	$1,000 00
2.	"Sheldon Reynolds Fund," given by Reynolds family, yields $50 for scarce American History	1,000 00
3.	"Ralph D. Lacoe Fund," given by the Society and his family (minimum $1,000) now yields $40 for Lacoe collections	800 00
4.	"Charles F. Ingham Fund," given by Society (minimum $1,000) now yields $27.50 for Geology	550 00
5.	"Col. Zebulon Butler Fund," given by his descendants (minimum $1,000) now yields $35 for Ethnology	750 00
6.	"Horace E. Hayden Fund," secured by Librarian, named by Trustees, yields $50 for annual Geological lecture (minimum $1,500)	1,300 00
7.	"L. Denison Stearns Fund," given by his parents, yields $50 for general expenses	1,000 00
8.	"Col. Matthias Hollenback Fund," given by John Welles Hollenback, yields $100 for general expenses	2,000 00
9.	"Augustus C. Laning Fund," given by Mrs. Elizabeth Laning Smith, yields $50 for annual historical paper	1,000 00
10.	"Coxe Publication Fund," given by Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., and Mrs. Sophie B. (Fisher) Coxe, yields $300 for annual volume	6,000 00
11.	"Andrew Hunlock Fund," given by Andrew Hunlock, yields $50 for general expenses	1,000 00
12.	"Life Membership Fund," 166 members, yields $830 for general expenses	16,600 00
13.	"General Fund," yields $215 for expenses	4,300 00
	Total	$37,300 00

Annual income from funds	$1,865 00	
Annual income from dues	1,000 00	
		$2,865 00

Nos. 3 and 4 will be completed ultimately by sale of Society publications No. 5 by descendants. No. 12 will reach $20,000 by subscriptions due December 31, 1909.

Additional funds secured by subscriptions due 1909:

Hon. Charles A. Miner Fund	$ 1,000 00
Edward Welles Fund	1,000 00
Dr. Lewis Harlow Taylor Fund	1,000 00
Fred Morgan Kirby Fund	1,000 00
Life members, 34 subscriptions	3,400 00
Present amount of Endowment Fund	38,000 00
Total	$45,400 00

JESSE FELL'S SILHOUETTE.

This Silhouette of Judge Fell, the only likeness extant, is given by the courtesy of Oscar J. Harvey, Esq., from his "History of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., Wilkes-Barre," in which will be found the most exhaustive sketch of the Life of Judge Fell ever published.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE SEMI-CENTENNIAL OF THIS SOCIETY, AND THE CENTENNIAL OF JUDGE FELL'S DISCOVERY OF THE VALUE OF WYOMING COAL.

At the 49th Annual Meeting, held in the Rooms of the Society, February 10, 1907, it was unanimously resolved to celebrate the Semi-centennial, or 50th anniversary, of the founding of the Society; and also the Centennial of Jesse Fell's successful experiment in burning Wyoming Anthracite Coal for domestic use by suitable public exercises, and by increasing the Endowment Fund of the Society to $50,000.

The following members were appointed a committee to carry this resolution into effect:

Major Irving A. Stearns, President.

Messrs. Edward Welles, Henry H. Ashley, Andrew F. Derr, Richard Sharpe, Andrew Hunlock, Trustees.

Rev. Horace E. Hayden, Librarian.

Sidney R. Miner, Recording Secretary.

Charles W. Bixby, Treasurer.

This action, coming so soon after the Centennial of the Incorporation of Wilkes-Barré, which was celebrated in May, 1906, and while the public interest was still aroused, the suggestion of a Wyoming Coal Centennial attracted the attention of the Wilkes-Barré Board of Trade, which resolved to second the purpose of the Historical Society, and to make the celebration more general.

The Historical Society Committee organized and issued the following earnest appeal to its members:

"The Fiftieth Anniversary of this Society will occur on Tuesday, February 11th, 1908, which day will also be the One Hundredth Anniversary of Judge Jesse Fell's success-

ful experiment of burning WYOMING-ANTHRACITE COAL in a domestic grate. This experiment has done so much for the commercial development and prosperity of Northeastern Pennsylvania that we feel justified in calling upon you for assistance in maintaining this Society, which this experiment brought into being February 11th, 1858. A personal visit to the Rooms of this Society will convince you of its great importance and value as an educational factor in this region.

We earnestly appeal to you as a member, and as a public spirited citizen, to give this Society your moral and financial support and thus recognize your indebtedness to Judge Fell.

We, the undersigned, have been appointed by this Society a Committee to arrange for a proper celebration of its Fiftieth Anniversary, February 11th, 1908, by an Historical, and a Geological Address, by issuing a medal to mark the two events, and by a real active effort to increase the Membership, and thereby the usefulness of the Society, and to meet its growing needs by raising its Endowment Fund from its present amount of $25,000 to $50,000, to correspond with its years.

We beg you will read the accompanying History of the Society carefully, to acquaint yourself with its rich treasures, and to stimulate you to visit its Rooms, and, if within your power, to do so, aid us in securing the Funds we need for its proper maintenance ($25,000) by your personal gifts. The Rooms are open all day from Monday to Saturday, from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m.

The sum of $100, payable within one year, will make any one a "Life Member." A gift of $1,000 or more, will make one a Life Member and place him on the list of "BENEFACTORS," naming the gift after the donor.

These sums will all be permanently invested in good securities and the interest only used. Subscriptions for any amount will be gladly received, payable within twelve months from date of subscription, or a longer time if desired by

CENTENNIAL MEDAL.

Struck by the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society,
to commemorate the discovery by
Judge Jesse Fell of the domestic use of Wyoming Coal.

subscriber. We will, some day in the near future, unless we receive your subscription, call upon you for your answer to our appeal, and we earnestly beg of you a thoughtful and an interested consideration of the matter for the sake of the Society and posterity."

Respectfully yours,

Irving A. Stearns, President.	Trustees.	*Committee.*
Edward Welles,		
Richard Sharpe,		
Henry H. Ashley,		
Andrew F. Derr,		
Andrew Hunlock,		
Sidney R. Miner, Recording Secretary.		
Charles W. Bixby, Treasurer.		
Horace E. Hayden, Librarian.		

Two prominent gentlemen, members of the Society, were invited to be present and participate on the occasion, John Wolff Jordan, LL. D., Librarian of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, to make the Historical address, and Mr. William Griffith of West Pittston, Geologist, and a Curator of the Society, to deliver the Geological address. Both of these gentlemen courteously accepted the invitation, and their addresses form a part of this volume.

The Committee also engaged skilled medalists, Jos. Davison Sons, of Philadelphia, Pa., to strike for the Society a suitable medal in bronze, commemorative of the two events to be celebrated. This medal was very handsomely executed, and issued to the members. The design, which the Librarian found already suggested by the occasion, is simple and appropriate. The medal is of pure bronze, and 16 m. in diametre.

The obverse contains a raised bust profile of Judge Jesse Fell, from a silhouette, the only likeness extant of him who first used Wyoming Anthracite Coal for domestic purposes. Around the bust is the inscription, "Centennial of First use

of Wyoming Coal, February 11, 1908. Jesse Fell." Reverse, the seal of the Society, designed by the late Harrison Wright, Ph. D.; an open book to represent knowledge, crossed with a quill pen and a geologist's hammer to represent History and Geology, all surrounded by the inscription "Wyoming Historical & Geological Society, 1858-1908." Above the book the words "Founded Feb. 11, 1858." In exergue, "Wilkes-Barré, Pa."

The special Centennial exercises were held in the auditorium of the Young Men's Christian Association building, where the appointed addresses were delivered to a large assembly, the Geological address being illustrated by stereopticon slides. Both addresses were received with a special and hearty vote of thanks, were referred to the Publishing Committee, and appear in this volume.

The Wilkes-Barré Board of Trade, realizing the great importance of the celebration in its bearing on the commercial interests of the city, determined to continue the exercises on the following night, when the annual banquet of the Board was turned into a memorial of Judge Fell, with suitable addresses by special speakers. Invitations were issued by the Society to its own members and the members of the Board of Trade to the number of about 700, the Board of Trade reciprocating. The exercises of both of the days, the 11th and 12th, were very full of interest, and eminently successful.

The annual meeting of the Society for business, reading of Reports, and Election of Officers, was held in the Rooms at 10 a. m., when the regular Reports of the Officers (see *infra*) were read. The financial effort of the Society was equally successful, the Endowment Fund having been increased from $25,000 to $45,000, with assurances of its reaching $50,000.

JUDGE JESSE FELL'S EXPERIMENTAL GRATE.

BY REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN. M. A.,
Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the Society.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FEB'Y 11, 1907.

"Where is the Grate on which Jesse Fell made his successful Experiment of burning Anthracite Coal?"

This question is very pertinent, coming from the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, not only because it relates to an historical fact, but also because it touches the "raison dêtre" of this Society, which was organized, and is perpetuated, to commemorate the successful experiment of Judge Jesse Fell, of burning *Wyoming* Anthracite Coal in a domestic grate, an event which occurred just forty-nine years ago to-day.

The minutes of the first meeting of this Society on record, were copied into the minute book from the "Record of the Times" of July 17, 1858, the late William Penn Miner being the editor of the paper, and the Secretary of the Society, viz.:

"A number of our citizens assembled on Thursday afternoon (Feb. 11th, 1858) at 3 o'clock, in the Tavern at the corner of Washington and Northampton Streets, to commemorate the first successful experiment of burning our anthracite coal in an open grate. The meeting was held in the same old room, with the same grate glowing with a bright anthracite fire, in the same old fire-place used by Judge Fell in his experiment." Capt. J. P. Dennis, grandson of Judge Jesse Fell, was elected chairman of this meeting, and William Penn Miner, Secretary (who retained that office for two years).

In Volume IV of the Proceedings and Collections of this Society, Hon. Stanley Woodward thus narrated, in 1892, the circumstances of the organization of this Society:

"By a coincidence which may be regarded as noteworthy, on the 11th day of Feby., 1858, exactly fifty years after Judge Fell's successful experiment, four men were riding together in a carriage on a road leading to this city. One of them, a grandson of Jesse Fell, had that day by accident taken up the well known copy of the Masonic Book, now in the Historical Society, in which Fell recorded the result of his experiment, and examined its contents. Being interrupted he had put the book in his pocket, and while driving produced it and called attention to the entry.

"While this was being examined it suddenly occurred to one man of the party that it was the exact 50th anniversary day of the event. It was at once resolved that something should be done to commemorate the occasion. A meeting of a number of the prominent gentlemen of the town was called for that evening at the old Fell tavern. An old grate was procured, said to have been the original one, but for this I do not vouch, and set up in the ancient fire place. A fire was built and around it gathered a number of young antiquarians, all inspired with the thought that they were assembled in the very room and about the very hearthstone where the anthracite coal had been first burned as fuel."

I will add that the four young men referred to were: James Plater Dennis, Henry Martyn Hoyt, John Butler Conyngham and Stanley Woodward, the Founders of this Society.

In this statement you will notice the words of your late President Woodward, that "an old grate was procured, *said to have been the original one,* but for this I do not vouch."

These words he repeated to me with emphasis several years ago, and again during 1905.

The Secretary of the first meeting thus reported, February 11th, 1858, was, as you will recall, William Penn Miner, Esq., of Miner's Mills, late founder and for many years the eminent editor of the "Wilkes-Barré Record." In an editorial noticing this meeting he makes this comment:

"Anthracite had been used by Blacksmiths long before 1808, but the coal was so hard it was thought impossible to make it burn in a grate without artificial draft." He adds one sentence which expresses the real history of many great discoveries:

"Jesse Fell tried the experiment, and *succeeded*." He continues: "The identical grate has been procured, but unfortunately for historical accuracy three grates were left by Jesse Fell, each claiming by the owner to be *the* grate used in the experiment.

"The one used on the 11th seemed to be well identified, and is certainly a grate left by Judge Fell. Two bottom bars were burned out and renewed. It is about the size of grates used now (1858), but with bars very inconveniently arranged for cleaning out the ashes.

"As we came to town we met Mr. Josiah Lewis with a smaller grate, looking like old times, which was claimed as the *Simon pure* [that is the original Jesse Fell Grate], the lower bar having been at one time very low and afterwards raised a few inches, as if to admit a more thorough draft. But this might have been altered for some other reason, and is no proof without corroboration that it was used in the first experiment. It is not of much consequence however, if both grates belonged to Jesse Fell at the time of the experiment."

It will be noticed that both of these writers refer to the grate used in 1858 as the one in which Judge Fell made his *experiment* of burning Anthracite Coal. Mr. Miner refers also to a second grate in the hand of Josiah Lewis, claimed to be the *initial* grate. He also states that still a third grate has claimed this honor. This is the point of the question, asked in the beginning of this paper. "Where is the Experimental Grate of Judge Fell?"

Grates made subsequent to the experiment have no real historic value. This is evidenced by the various claims of

those who insist that the original grate in which he first burned coal is still extant. Two such claims have been made with some pretence to proof. Mr. Miner refers to two, the one used in 1858 by the founders of the Society, and the one owned by Josiah Lewis. During the Centennial of Wilkes-Barré, 1906, two more were distinctly claimed, one in the possession of Mr. Wm. McKenna on Exeter Lane, Wilkes-Barré, and the one now in place in the old Fell Tavern.

Let us examine the merits of these claims. Indeed, we may make the number six, since the tradition still runs in the Fell family that Judge Fell made his experiment in a hickory grate. We will consider these in their order.

1. *The Hickory Grate.* This tradition, that Judge Fell first made a grate of hickory withes in which he made his experiment, doubtless arose from the fact that Judge Fell ignited the coal with hickory wood. The time and labor required to put together a lot of hickory withes to form a grate of 10 or 12 inches square would not have justified the effort in a skilled blacksmith, who could have made an experimental grate in ten minutes by a process so simple that even a child would have thought of it. Moreover, a hickory grate would have been consumed by the fire before the experiment was fully successful. But granting the hickory grate to be a *fact,* this experimental grate used by Fell is *burned.*

2. *The Marble Grate,* so-called because its character is based on the statement of Col. John Miner Carey Marble, President First National Bank at Los Angeles, California.

In a letter dated July 15th, 1903, and printed in Volume VIII, Wyoming Historical and Geological Proceedings, he says, "On July 6th, 1878, I visited my uncle David Thompson, who was half brother of my father. While with him he voluntarily told to me this story, viz.: 'Judge Fell and Solomon Johnson had been for some time talking up this

matter of burning stone coal. Mr. Johnson in those days boarded with my Grandmother Marble, who then lived on Main Street above the Square. Judge Fell then lived on Northampton Street. They finally concluded to make an experiment, and took some pieces of iron about two feet long and laid them on the andirons which were placed with ends against the chimney wall; they laid bricks flat on the end of the irons, and laid iron on the brick in front four bricks high. They then built a strong fire of hickory wood in the improvised grate. The bellows spoken of so frequently were merely used to blow the wood fire. After the wood fire was burning strong, they procured coal from Judge Fell's nephew's blacksmith shop nearby, put it on the fire and were gratified to find, after the wood had burned, a fine coal fire so satisfactory that Judge Fell had his nephew Edward at once construct a grate which was put in place next day."

This is, indeed, the simplest and most practical account yet given of this event, and that of an eye witness. Col. Marble adds:

"Uncle David Thompson was present during the whole time, and further stated that there was a great rush of people to see the fire, as much so as there would have been to see the first steamboat." But if this account is to be accepted this grate is also *destroyed*.

David Thompson was a man of integrity and veracity. He was Postmaster of Nanticoke in 1830 and Justice in 1840; married Susan Taylor, and was the father of Dr. William Thompson of Luzerne, Surgeon 133d, 42d and 198th Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862-1865.

3. *The Jesse Fell Grate.* In a letter written by Judge Fell to his cousin, Jonathan Fell, December 1st, 1826, printed in Volume VII of the Proceedings of this Society, Judge Fell states:

"In the year 1778 I used it [anthracite coal] in nailery

and found it to be profitable in that business. But it was the opinion of those that worked it in their furnaces that it would not do for fuel, because when a small parcel was left on their fires and not blown it would go out. Notwithstanding this opinion prevailed, I had for some time entertained the idea that if a sufficient body of it was ignited it would burn. Accordingly in the month of February, 1808, I procured a grate made of small iron rods *ten inches in depth* and *ten inches in height*, and set it up in my common room fire place, and on first lighting it found it to burn excellently well. This was the first successful attempt to burn *our* stone-coal in a grate, so far as my knowledge extends. On its being put in operation, my neighbors flocked to see the novelty, but many would not believe the fact until convinced by ocular demonstration. Such was the effect of this pleasing discovery, that in a few days there were a number *of grates put in operation*. This brought the stone coal into popular notice. I need not mention the many uses to which it may be applied, as you, who are in the coal concern, have the means of knowing its value."

If the grate here referred to is the one described by David Thompson, it is, of course, now destroyed. If not, the measurements do not fit any of the grates claimed as the original one at this time.

Mrs. B. G. Carpenter, daughter of Samuel Fell, and great-granddaughter of Judge Jesse Fell, was born in 1827, and still lives, at the age of 80, with mind clear and memory good. She stated to the writer ten days ago, February, 1907, that her cousin, Captain James P. Dennis, called at her father's house on February 11, 1858, and asked the loan of a grate for the meeting at the Fell house. Mrs. Carpenter then lived with her father on Market Street, the northwest corner of Washington, just a square above the Fell house, opposite Thompson Derr Bros.' corner.

She distinctly remembers that Capt. Dennis was given an

old grate that had been used by Judge Fell, and which had been placed and used in the chamber room of her house, but at the time Captain Dennis borrowed it the grate had been removed from the fireplace, as being worn out and unsafe, and a new grate had been put in its place. It was, as stated by Mrs. Carpenter, about twelve or fifteen inches long, and certainly not twenty-four. This grate was made by Jesse Fell, but whether it was the one made immediately after his successful experiment she does not know. Nor does she know if it was ever returned from the Fell house, then owned by Mr. Philip Banker, or thrown away for old iron.

4. *The Josiah Lewis Grate.* Of this no record is produced, save the statement of Mr. W. P. Miner. Mr. George C. Lewis has no knowledge of any such grate.

5. *The Kiernan or Eicke Grate,* until now owned by Mrs. John Eicke, and in the possession of Mr. William McKenna, 21 Exeter Lane, Wilkes-Barré, Pa.

In the later years of his life Judge Jesse Fell married a widow named Mrs. Hannah C. [Culver?], who died February 7, 1844.

"Died in Kingston, on Wednesday, Feby. 7th, 1844, Mrs. Hannah C. Fell, wife of the late Jesse Fell, Esq., in the 82nd year of her age; she died in peace."

This is the record given in the "Wilkes-Barré Advocate" of February 14th, 1848. From the granddaughter of Mrs. Fell I have this statement:

"Mrs. Fell's daughter by a former husband married Patrick Kiernan* and lived with her mother, after her marriage with Judge Fell, in the old Fell House until the Judge died in 1830, when they moved to Canal Street. But her mother, Mrs. Hannah C. Fell, was unwilling to leave the grate behind and took it with her to Canal Street and used it many years. It was the first grate in which Judge Fell burned coal.

* Patrick Kiernan was a teacher from 1865 to 1873, and perhaps earlier; grocer 1873 to 1879; clerk 1879 to 1884, when he died.

On the night when it was first used Judge Fell had a party and they danced by the light of the fire and one candle. He made the grate in the blacksmith shop of his nephew, back of the Fell House. He also made others, but did not like them as well as this. I was born 1844. My grandmother Kiernan, who died 1880, gave me the grate the year before she died. It is now at my son's, 21 Exeter Lane.

[Signed:] MRS. JOHN EICK,
"Philipsburg, N. J."

This grate is now in the Historical Society as the only well authenticated grate extant belonging to Judge Fell. It is 24½ inches long, 11 inches wide, 9 inches deep, stands on four legs, and is 18 inches high. Its size disproves any claim to be the grate spoken of by Jesse Fell, although it was certainly used by him.

6. The present *Fell House Grate,* now in the fire place of the old Fell Tavern. This grate is built into the fire place. Since 1878 a brick wall to the height of 19 inches, and about as thick, has been built in the old fire place 5½ feet long, leaving only a space in which to include the grate which now rests there, a wrought iron grate 24 inches long, 9 inches wide from top bar to back of chimney, and 8 inches deep. The chimney wall forms the back of the grate. At each front corner of the grate, right and left side, it rests on a flat bar of iron one inch wide by 19½ inches long from top to hearth. It is a strong grate and will bear many coal fires. The present owner of the fire place, who pulled down the old Fell House in 1906 and built this handsome hotel on its site, wisely preserved the old chimney and built it into his new walls. In this he has a treasure indisputable in its claim to be the one in which fire place the coal experiment was made. But he also claims that the grate built into the fire place is the original grate in which Judge Fell made his experiment, as he was probably told so by his predecessor in the hotel.

The property came into his possession by purchase for

$18,000 from L. D. and Louisa Allebach, heirs of Philip Banker, deceased, January 1, 1893. They received it as legal heirs of Banker, who bought it December 18, 1846, of Martin Long, who secured it from the estate of Jesse Fell. *No mention of the grate is made in any of these transfers. But it was not there in 1878.*

The old fireplace of the Fell House stands to-day very much as it did when it was first built, in a large stone chimney. The original part is entirely of stone, five feet and a half long, four and a half high from the hearth, and about twenty-three inches deep to the back of the chimney. It was built entirely for the use of wood fires. Like all old fashioned fireplaces, there was room at each end for a child to sit on a cricket or stool. Two andirons were in the center, behind which usually a crooked or knotted hickory back log, one hard to split, was laid, and against which the andirons stood. On these logs of split wood were laid a fire kindled below by bellows, and the delightful cheering blaze lighted up the room and made the place one of joyful rest and drowsiness.

On these andirons Judge Fell laid his experimental grate. When its purpose was successful he had his nephew make a permanent grate, which also rested on the andirons. How long this grate was used, or how many others succeeded when it was burnt out does not appear, but undoubtedly the fireplace remained an open fireplace until 1858. No brick wall was built in the ends as now appears there. Grates were not then made to fit in the wall, but were made to stand on four feet or rest on the andirons.

That wood and not coal was used in the fireplace after Judge Fell's death is evident from the fact, told and retold me by Judge Woodward, who was one of the four Founders of the Society, that when it was proposed at the first meeting of the Society, February 11, 1858, to have a coal fire in the fireplace there was no *grate there,* and he added, "We

sent out Gould Parrish to borrow one (probably with Capt. Dennis), which he did, and we made a coal fire in it. We had no proof that the grate was Jesse Fell's original grate, but some thought it was."

How long after this meeting coal was continued to be used in a grate in that fireplace is not known, but evidently for a very short time, as the borrowed grate was doubtless returned to its owner, or being too old and worn out, was thrown aside and lost.

In 1878, when the centennial of the Massacre of Wyoming was being held, Captain Calvin Parsons determined to have a meeting in the old room, and to have a fire built in that grate. But the fireplace was empty, and the old grate could not be found. However, he had a duplicate grate of his own, which he sent for and loaned for the occasion. After the centennial he reclaimed his grate, but the tenant of the hotel refused to let it go, claiming it to be the *original Fell grate*.

This incident Captain Parsons, when President of this Society, narrated to us, and after his death his son, Major Oliver A. Parsons, sent me this letter:

"Nov. 13, 1906.

"DEAR SIR.—A few years before the death of my father, the late Calvin Parsons, he told me that the grate now in the old Fell House was *not the original grate*. That at the time of the Wyoming Centennial, 1878, the old grate could not be found, and as he had a duplicate grate he *loaned* it to be used at that time. Shortly after the Centennial, wishing to get his grate back again, he applied for it, but was refused by the tenant or owner of the Fell House, who claimed it to be the original grate of Judge Fell.

"Yours, etc.,

"O. A. PARSONS."

In conclusion let us recognize the prudence and wisdom of the four Founders of this Society, three of them men of

college training, and all men of strong common sense. They founded the Society to commemorate an event which has aided eminently in the development of the mineral resources and in the enrichment of this valley, the successful experiment of burning Wyoming anthracite coal in a common grate. With what pride and interest would they have preserved the instrument by which this experiment was made. How quickly would they have secured such a treasure had it then existed. Their silence on the subject and their wisdom in not accepting on such tradition one of the many grates for which this honor is claimed is proof positive that in 1858 no such original was in existence.

When in 1908 we celebrate the centennial of Judge Fell's discovery, and the semi-centennial of the founding of this Society, we will celebrate facts, not fictions.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS

BY JOHN WOLFF JORDAN, LL. D.,
Librarian Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

DELIVERED BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY FEBRUARY 11, 1908.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Your partiality in inviting me to participate with you in celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of your Society is much appreciated, and it is also a great pleasure to be the bearer of the felicitations of my own Society to yours on this jubilee occasion. Coupled with your celebration, you also commemorate the successful experiment made by the Hon. Jesse Fell, a century ago, of burning Wyoming anthracite coal in a domestic grate, an event which led to the development of the great activities of your valley.

In this connection, I am reminded that my great grandfather, Judge William Henry, of Northampton County, was one of the members of the "Lehigh Coal Mine Company" (unincorporated), and his books show that in 1792 he received 114 bushels of "Stone coal" from the mine, for which he paid fifteen shillings per bushel. He employed a skilled blacksmith to test its use, but after three or four days trial, and altering the fireplace frequently, to no purpose, the smith became impatient, and in a passion threw the coal into the street. There also appears on his books an entry in 1808, that thirty-seven bushels of "stone coal" was shipped to Oliver Evans, of Mars Iron Works.

It is not with the feelings of a stranger, unacquainted with your history or of the lives of the prominent citizens of your county, that I have accepted the invitation to address you this evening, nor is it unusual on an occasion like the present, to glance back into the past. My first visit to your borough antedates the organization of your Society, but I still

retain in my memory the impressions made on me, as from the lumbering Troy coach, descending the mountain, I looked on the scenery of your romantic valley, which, notwithstanding great changes, still presents many of the features of beauty, and variety, and loveliness it then wore. The Phoenix, where we "put up," was then a hostelry with a wide reputation for "good cheer," enjoyed on subsequent visits.

It is with pleasure that I am able to refer to the fact that my grandfather's connection with the commercial interests of your county dates from the year 1804, or earlier, and that this connection has been continued by his children and grandchildren for over a century, and you will find in the stock book of the old Wyoming Bank the family name, if not among the original, one of its early stockholders. Within my recollection among the visitors to the firm's office were Ziba Bennett, E. L. Dana, E. P. Darling, Charles B. Drake, Ira Davenport, Daniel G. Driesbach, Henry M. Fuller, V. L. Maxwell, William R. Maffet, Garrick Mallery, Isaac S. Osterhout, Payne Pettibone, Charles Parrish, William C. and Abraham H. Reynolds, William S. Ross, William Swetland, L. D. Shoemaker, George W. Woodward, E. C. Wadhams, Hendrick B. Wright, and others whose names would be familiar to you. Pardon these personal references.

In the forests and on the trails of the frontiers, amid scenes of violence and carnage, the noise of firearms and the bleaching bones of men, was old Luzerne founded. First came the trapper and the fur trader, tracking his way into the Indian hunting grounds and the virgin sanctuaries of animal life. Then the backwoodsman cleared away the forest and planted his log cabin in the clearings, and following in swift succession, the farmer with his plow and seeds, the miner with his pick, and finally the manufacturer and artisan. But this is all ancient history to you, and I had better desist from any further retrospect, and deal with the

present. There is no more important or beneficial institution in any community than its historical society, and it is a pleasure to know that the preservative character of yours is recognized as necessary to the public welfare, as a cherished guardian of the history of your county. Year by year, as the benefits of it are made manifest, its objects realized, and its ends consummated, will the gratitude of your people be justly awarded to your founders and their successors, for the lofty mission which they marked out for it.

The vigilance of historical societies is felt with truth to be more than ever necessary. Every inhabitant of your county should feel an interest in and support an institution which in an especial way preserves its historic honor. Some can give money, some can give pictures, books or manuscripts; all can give good feelings and good words. Let each give what he can, and he will give precisely what he ought. And let it be given soon, and let him living give it, that he may long see and long enjoy his bounty.

It is the mission of your Society to become enlarged, and its duties become greater. You may properly make an accurate survey of the archæology and ethnology of your district. The records of the county government or of the towns; of the courts, the churches and the schools, should at least be listed, if they actually cannot be secured. Diaries and letters of original settlers, mercantile account books, anniversary sermons, letters describing early life and manners; field books of surveyors, and files of local newspapers are important sources of information, and should be collected. The publication and editing of texts and abstracts, and of historical materials, is an exacting duty, and the method of distribution should be carefully considered. The manner of arousing and maintaining public interest in the Society is also an important factor. Field meetings, itineraries to places of historic interest, popular lectures, the promotion of anniversary celebrations, the appropriate marking of historic sites with tablets of bronze or stone are all

helpful. No historical society, State or local, is so powerful that it may not grow stronger by co-operation with its fellows. Small organizations need the advice, assistance and inspiration that come from consorting with larger and more experienced societies. Three years ago the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies was organized to foster historical activity in every part of the State, even where it is already organized, and for the exchange of duplicates of books and manuscripts. One of the important duties of historical societies is not only the collection, but the scrutiny of original materials. It by no means follows, because a document is old, that it is curious or valuable, and a society ought to have within itself the capacity of making discrimination. If it has not, it will soon become the receptacle of antique trash. In the collection and preservation of materials, a society can do much for which individual action is inadequate. An historical society should be a sort of intelligence office for manuscripts and other original material, and it should also know where these materials are to be found, and when the student wishes to consult them, every assistance should be given. It may also be made a place of communion in the special branches for which it was instituted, where those interested in such studies may find companions or fellow students, where the young man or woman who is tracing out some special line of historical investigation may find counsel and assistance from those who have more maturely studied the same thing—whither the older student may also come and gain from active and suggestive minds of younger men, ideas and details of knowledge which have escaped him—where all interested in this pursuit may meet on the same broad platform and freely think and talk together.

It should be the steady effort of your Society to popularize it, and to invite accessions to your ranks. Pennsylvanians should not be ashamed of their own history, but be

as well they may, proud of it. Honestly studied, it strengthens genuine patriotism, keeps active the virtue of loyalty, and makes us rationally sanguine of the future, because proud of the past.

Genealogy of late years has been brought closer to history than in the past, through the organization of hereditary and patriotic societies. This is natural, for after genealogical lines are determined history must be consulted to develop civil and military service. It is an interesting study for all who love to trace their ancestry, and the circumstances connected with their immigration to this country. Why should we Americans—Republicans as we are—be free from the fancy of beginning our family lines with some ancestor nearer our time than the "grand old Gardener," if it so pleaseth us? The books of your Genealogical Department have been admirably selected, and I have no doubt are constantly consulted by professional and amateur genealogists, not all, I trust, striving to prove a royal descent, or even by those who hold to the Book of Mormon, in faith and practice, and require specially prepared charts. By way of diversion, permit me to give you a few samples of the genealogical and historical problems submitted to me, and my experiences, I am sure, do not differ from those of your esteemed Librarian.

I occasionally print in Notes and Queries of the *Pennsylvania Magazine* extracts from the day books of silversmiths, furniture makers, shoemakers, and other trades of Philadelphia between 1737 and 1766, of interest to local readers. In a number of instances articles of silverware, still preserved in old families, have been identified through the original book entries. The fashionable shoemaker of the city in 1738 was a man who became a member of Franklin's Junto Club, and later, Surveyor General of the Province. Not long after printing the names of about thirty of his fashionable customers, I was called upon by a lady who inquired

whether I could give her the size of her great-grandmother's slippers. I regret that I was unable to gratify her, but I did give their cost.

About the time of the Justice James Wilson ceremonies in Philadelphia, December of 1906, a lady wrote from the interior of the State that she had documents to prove her descent from the Justice, and requested that when she attended the services in Christ Church she should be given a place with the family. Now, the children of Justice James and Rachel Wilson, were six in number; all died unmarried except one daughter, who married and left one daughter, who died in 1895, a *spinster*. Notwithstanding my explanation the lady appeared at the Church, but there were no lineal descendants to sit with.

From Montana comes the following letter: "I have in my possession a copy of the *Pennsylvania Journal and Weekly Advertiser* of Oct. 31, 1765. Was the paper ever revived after the Stamp Act compelled the proprietors to discontinue its publication? Can you tell me its value as a souvenir of the times? I have been told it is worth from one to five thousand dollars. Is this true?" This number of the *Journal* appeared in double mourning, with the skull and crossed bones in the title head, and below the legend "Expiring: In Hopes of a Resurrection to life again"; along the side rules, "Adieu, Adieu, to the Liberty of the Press!" The last *Ad* on the outside page contains a representation of a coffin, under which it is stated, "The last remains of the Penna. Journal, which departed this life the 31st of October, 1765, of a Stamp in her Vitals. Aged 23 years." The publication was resumed after a suspension of one week. My estimate of the value of this copy of the paper brought no response.

The receipt of the following letter created a case of urgency, and measures were immediately taken to divert the threatened shipment:

"Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of the
"County of York, Penna.

"*Gentlemen:*—Please send us a book of instructions concerning the disposition of the bodies of the inmates who die in this institution, and to be shipped to your Society.

[Signed] "THOMAS JOHNSON, *Steward.*"

At the recent meeting of the "Oriental Society," in Philadelphia, one of the learned foreign delegates requested that he be shown our collection of mummies! Your Rooms impress the visitor from the first with the air of studious—and because studious—quiet elegance, which meets the eye. The well-selected Library of general and local history and biography needs no criticism from me, but high commendation, and the collection of portraits of your worthies, who by the pen and sword, and in professional and commercial life, have upheld the honor and maintained the glory of your county, is a remarkable one, and attests the success which has attended your efforts. And the relics and curiosities—many of them are of special interest and value to those who love what Dean Swift calls somewhere, "small mice nibbling at the holes of history." The Ethnological collection is a remarkably fine one. I must not overlook your collection of the newspapers published in the county and elsewhere, valuable aids to any one who delves into the history of the past. The editor of half a century or more ago was a careful chronicler of events, but you will find lacking the descriptive details, illustrations and the society column of the enterprising newspaper of to-day.

There is one department of your Library which I hope will grow as rapidly as its importance demands, namely, your manuscripts. What you have already acquired are of inestimable value to the development of your history—for they are the original sources of it, and also contain data of a personal and genealogical character, not otherwise obtainable. No doubt there are still in families manuscripts that

should be turned over to your keeping for preservation from destruction by fire and other causes. Books may be replaced, but manuscripts never can be when destroyed! Let me give one instance of the great value of a manuscript journal, written over one hundred and eighty years ago. While Penn's domain was still confined to the three original counties, a romantic elopement took place, the couple being members of very prominent families—Churchman and Quaker. Their descendants were never able to find any record or certificate, and I know that this loss deterred some of them from uniting with societies which require genealogical proof of descent.

A few years ago we purchased a badly twisted parchment covered manuscript, which I discovered was the journal of a clergyman of the Established Church, and after a careful reading found the record of this marriage under day and date, and had it photographed for my friend. I could multiply many instances, historical and genealogical, that have come to my notice. Your manuscripts should be carefully repaired, pressed, placed in bound volumes, and catalogued. Tied in bundles is very detrimental to their preservation. May I not bespeak your consideration and liberality to further so important a necessity?

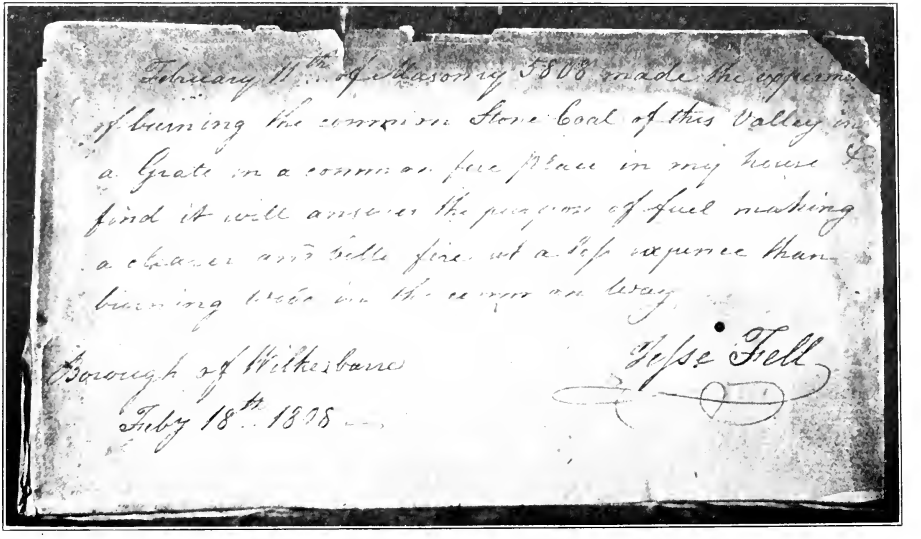
I have under my care upwards of 5,000 volumes of manuscripts, and I am adding assistants in the department to prepare them for permanent preservation in books. I shall indulge in the hope that when I again visit your Library I will find that you have made a beginning to substitute books for bundles on the shelves of your vaulted room.

Ladies and gentlemen, there remains but one thing for me to say to you. You have a Library of great value, but books do not grow upon the shelves, they must be got together, and the bibliographical knowledge needed for a wise selection is one of the greatest of accomplishments. What you are as

a Society you owe to the unselfish enthusiasm and munificence of your members in the past.

To-day you enter upon your second jubilee, under happy auspices; upon a new career of usefulness and honor. You have done much in the past, let something be done for the future. The financial needs for a Publication Fund, a Catalogue Fund, a Binding Fund and an Emergency Fund, all important and necessary to the life and prosperity of the Society, has been brought to your attention, and in the nature also of Memorial Funds, will, no doubt, arouse the public spirit of members and citizens to a speedy consummation.

I have trespassed on your time too long. In conclusion, allow me to urge you to collect every memorial of your forefathers that time may have spared. Give the future historians of your county no cause to reproach you for having left them naught but arid chronicles of events, but let them find among the fruits of your labors the materials, not only for faithful narrative, but for a philosophical exposition of the conduct and principles and institutions of your ancestors.



February 11th of Masonry 5808 made the experiment of burning the common Stone Coal of this Valley in a Grate in a common fire place in my house & find it will answer the purpose of fuel making a clearer and belle fire at a less expence than burning wood in the common way.

Jesse Fell

Borough of Wilkesbarre
Feby 18th 1808

FAC-SIMILE OF JESSE FELL'S RECORD, FEBRUARY 11th, 1808.

From Original in the Historical Society.

SEMI-CENTENNIAL ADDRESS.

SOME OF THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS OF JUDGE JESSE FELL'S EXPERIMENT WITH WYOMING COAL.

BY WILLIAM GRIFFITHS, C. E.,
Curator of Paleobotany Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

READ BEFORE THE SOCIETY FEBRUARY 11, 1908.

In 1808, on February 11th, Judge Jesse Fell made an experiment in the bar room of his hotel at the corner of Washington and Northampton Streets; and on the fly-leaves of a book entitled "The Free Mason's Monitor," he made the following memorandum:

"February 11th, of Masonry 5808. Made the experiment of burning the common stone-coal of the valley in a grate, in a common fireplace in my house, and find it will answer the purpose of fuel, making a clearer and better fire, at less expense, than burning wood in the common way. February 11th, 1808. JESSE FELL."

Now, in this, the one hundredth year of the anthracite era, anthracite coal is the commonest product of our valley. Everybody is familiar with its use. All the children know how to burn anthracite, and doubtless the wonder is that the time ever was when people lacked this knowledge. It is natural to suppose, therefore, that many people of this community and throughout the country should wonder that so much is made of Judge Fell's first experiment in the burning of Wyoming anthracite. What was the experiment? How and why was it? And what is there so important about it that its centennial should be celebrated? We will let Judge Fell himself tell us of the state of the art previous to 1807, by reading a letter written to his cousin, Jonathan

Fell, Treasurer of the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, which was read before the Council of the Pennsylvania Historical Society on February 21st, 1827, and is preserved in the records of that Society:*

"Wilkes Barre, Dec. 1st, 1826.

"Esteemed Cousin:

"When I saw thee last I believe I promised to write thee and give some data about the first discovery and use of the Stone Coal in our valley. (I call it stone coal because everybody knows what is meant by that name.)

"The late Judge Gore in his lifetime, informed me that he and his brother, the late Capt. Daniel Gore (both being blacksmiths), were the first that discovered and used this coal in their blacksmith's fires, and found it to answer their purpose well. This was before the Revolutionary War, and as near as I can collect the information, about the year 1770 or 1771, and it has been in use ever since by blacksmiths of the place.

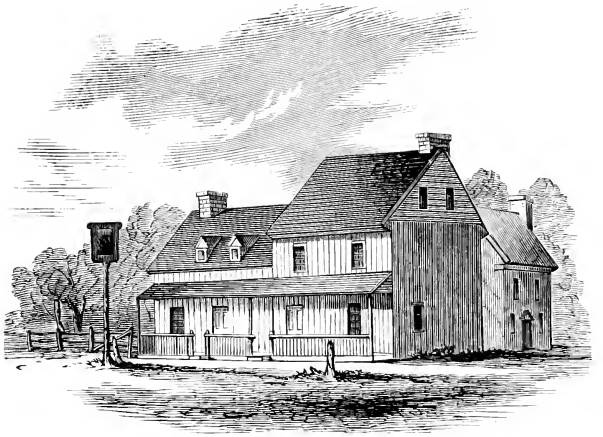
"In the year 1788 I used it in a nailery, and found it to be profitable in that business. The nails made with it would neat the weights of the rods and frequently a balance over. But it was the opinion of those that worked it in their furnaces that it would not do for fuel, because when a small parcel was left on their fires and not blown, it would go out.

"Notwithstanding this opinion prevailed, I had for some time entertained the idea that if a sufficient body of it was ignited, it would burn. Accordingly, in the month of February, 1808, I procured a grate made of small iron rods, ten inches in depth and ten inches in height, and set it up in my common room fireplace, and on first lighting it found it to burn excellently well.

"This was the first successful attempt to burn *our* stone coal in a grate, so far as my knowledge extends.

* This letter was published in volume II of the Proceedings of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1828.

No. 1. THE EICKE GRATE.
The only one of Jesse Fell's grates extant.



No. 3. THE OLD FELL HOUSE, WILKES-BARRE, PA.
(*From Pierce's Annals of Luzerne County.*)

"On its being put in operation my neighbors flocked to see the novelty, but many would not believe the fact until convinced by ocular demonstration.

"Such was the effect of this pleasing discovery that in a few days there were a number of grates put in operation. This brought the stone coal into popular notice.

"I need not mention the many uses to which it may be applied, as you who are in the coal concern have the means of knowing its value.

"I find we have various qualities of coal, but our best specimens are said to be superior to any yet known, and we have it in sufficient quantity to supply the world.

"Here it is—but the best way of getting it to market is yet to be discovered. The market at present is down the Susquehanna River, but great improvements must be made in the river ere it can be a safe and sure conveyance. Looking forward, Wilkes Barre is but eleven miles from Lehigh below the junction of all the creeks you pass from Pokono to Wilkes Barre mountain. This I suppose is known and I believe the principal transport of our coal will in time pass down the Lehigh; but this I do not expect to live to see.

"I am thy affectionate cousin

"Jonathan Fell. JESSE FELL."

Also another:

Professor Silliman visited the Wyoming Valley in 1829, and to him Judge Fell gave the following description of his famous experiment. It was printed in "Silliman's Journal," Vol. XVIII., July, 1830:

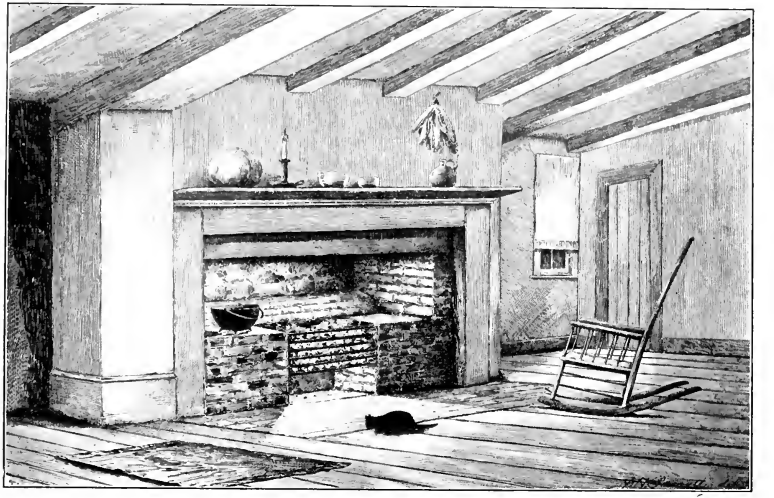
"There has been some inquiry as to whom and by whom this coal was first used. The late Judge Obadiah Gore, a blacksmith by trade, came into this valley as a Connecticut settler, at an early day, and he himself informed me that he was the first person that used the coal of this region in a blacksmith's fire; it was about the year 1768 or 1769. He found it to answer well for this purpose, and the blacksmiths

of this place (Wilkes-barre) have used it in their forges ever since. I find no older tradition of its being used in a fire than the above account. About forty-two years ago I had it used in a nailery; I found it to answer well for making wrought nails, and instead of losing in the weight of the rods, the nails exceeded the weight of the rods, which was not the case when they were wrought in a charcoal fire. There is another advantage in working with this coal—the heat being superior to that of any other fire; the iron is sooner heated, and I believe a blacksmith may do at least one-third more work in a day than he could do with a charcoal fire.

"From observation I had conceived an idea that if a body of this coal was ignited and confined together, it would burn as a fuel. To try the experiment, in the month of February, 1808, I had a grate constructed for the purpose, eight inches in depth and eight inches in height, with feet eight inches high, and about twenty-two inches long, (the length is immaterial, as that may be regulated to suit its length or convenience), and the coal, after being ignited in it, burned beyond the most sanguine expectation. A more beautiful fire could not be imagined, it being clear and without smoke. This was the first instance of success, in burning this coal in a grate, in a common fireplace, of which I have any knowledge; and this experiment first brought our coal into use for winter fires, (without any patent right).

"When, how, or of what matter it was formed I do not know and do not ever expect to know, but its usefulness we do know and appreciate, still believing its use to be as yet only in its infancy."

From this very clear statement of the lack of knowledge of the uses of anthracite in that day, and in view of the widespread use of bituminous coal, both then and now, it is natural for us to inquire why this discovery should not have been made before. Perhaps if we look into the characteristics of the various sorts of carbonaceous compounds that



No. 2. The first and only picture of the Old Fell House room, where Judge Fell made his experiment. From a pen and ink drawing by J. H. Parrott, made 1895, now in the Historical Society.

are used for fuel we can have a better understanding of why one sort of coal will burn more readily than another.

For the purposes of this paper, the carbonaceous mineral substances resulting from fermentation and transformation of the swampy bogs of the carboniferous age, may be divided into three classes:

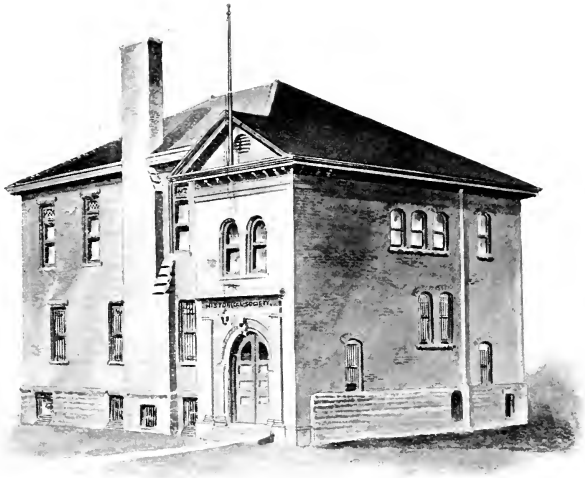
First. The volatile fuels, peat, lignite and bituminous coal, containing a large percentage of volatile matter and gas which is given off at low temperatures and is very inflamable; therefore, all these fuels are very easy to ignite. But after these gases are expelled by natural distillation of the fuel in the ground, the second class, anthracite coal, results, which contains only a very small percentage of volatile matter, and a very large percentage of fixed carbon in very dense condition, which is comparatively difficult to ignite. And if the process of distillation is continued sufficiently, and at high temperature, the third class, graphite, is formed, which is not a fuel. Graphite, plumbago, or black lead, as it is more commonly called, is a very refractory substance, and although consisting of nearly pure carbon, is very difficult to burn, and is used in the arts for manufacturing crucibles for use in furnaces where an exceedingly high temperature is required. Its most familiar use is for lead pencils.

We may easily understand, therefore, that the nearer anthracite approaches the graphite condition or graphitic anthracite, the less combustible it becomes, until it loses entirely its commercial value as an economical fuel.

In 1760 the anthracite coals of Rhode Island were discovered, and in some portions of these fields the coal is highly graphitic. Graphite has been mined there in recent years and used in the arts. It is not surprising, therefore, that the settlers of the Wyoming Valley, who came from Connecticut and Rhode Island in 1762 and later, brought with them the information that coals of this kind would not burn. If you have ever attempted to burn our anthracite

coal in large lumps, with insufficient and crude facilities, you will at once realize the great difficulty there is in igniting it, and there will be no wonder that people without the proper facilities for burning it, and without the knowledge of its splendid qualities, should have been so long in discovering it. After carefully considering the facts we have mentioned, we can better appreciate the great importance of this discovery of Jesse Fell, which, though an exceedingly simple experiment, pointed out the usefulness of anthracite as a domestic fuel, and opened the way for a new or dormant industry, awakened by his experiment, and destined soon to be developed to a most amazing degree, the beneficial results of which are now acknowledged by every one throughout this broad land as one of the most ameliorating influences of the age; so that this experiment may be set alongside of the telegraph, and other revelations of modern science and invention, as one of the most important discoveries of the nineteenth century.

We do not claim that this experiment was the first of the kind ever performed in the United States, anthracite coals from the Lehigh region having been experimentally burned in grates in Philadelphia previous to this date. But we do claim that the Fell experiment with Wyoming coal, made here in Wilkes-Barré one hundred years ago, was the *important* one from which *the results* flowed, just as Fulton's steamboat and Columbus's discovery of America were the important discoveries, though not the first. All of the other tests were like wet-weather springs, which dry with the first drought; whereas Judge Fell's experiment was the ever-flowing, perennial spring which becomes the source of a mighty river, watering and nourishing the land throughout its whole extent, and bearing the commerce of the country on its waves. Anthracite coal was very scarce and costly to the people of Philadelphia, and it made very little difference to them whether it burned or not; therefore, the results



No. 4. The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., 1908.

of these earlier experiments were nil. But in the Wyoming Valley, where coal was plentiful and cheap, and where everybody could use it, it was a matter of much importance to the people; and as we note by Judge Fell's letters, the citizens flocked to his hotel not simply from curiosity to witness the burning of anthracite, but to learn how to use it themselves; and in a few days they had grates made, and throughout the length and breadth of the valley where the information of this experiment reached, grates were obtained and the coal used as fuel, which immediately resulted in adding greatly to the comfort and happiness of the people.

We cannot presume to enumerate the multitude of beneficial results of Jesse Fell's experiment, nor go into the history of the coal trade, which has been well written by many authors. We can hardly have time to more than mention a few of the more prominent results, and connect up the discovery with the beginnings of the coal trade.

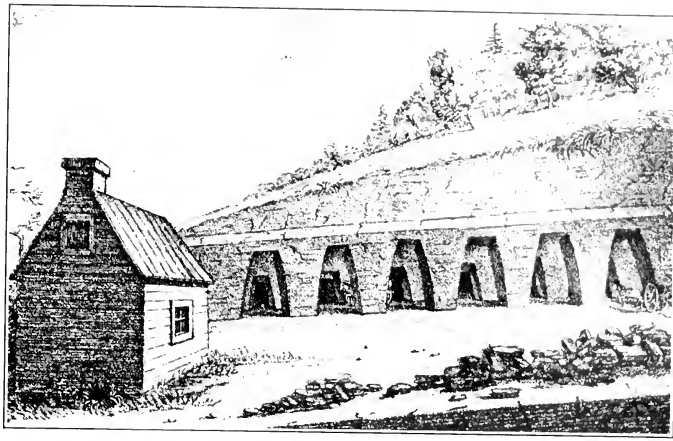
The domestic use of coal prevented the continued consumption of wood as a domestic fuel. The denudation of our forests is to-day a matter of great national concern, and the State and Nation are seriously considering the best means for reforestration and for preventing the cutting of our present forests. In these modern days we have frequently realized to our sorrow the serious effects of the lack of forest lands at the head of our streams. The people of the Susquehanna Valley are acquainted with the effects of floods increased by this lack of verdure. The rain fall of the country is also more or less depleted by the lack of woodland, and we may well suppose that serious droughts and disastrous floods, such as have occurred occasionally in these latter years, have been delayed and minimized through the use of coal. Roughly speaking, one ton of coal is equivalent to two and a half cords of wood for fuel purposes, and the smallest trees or bushes may thus be utilized. We can imagine, therefore, how much greater would have been the

destruction of our forests or timber lands if we had all these years been compelled to burn wood instead of coal.

The coal trade had not commenced anywhere at the time of Judge Fell's experiment. In fact, *there could be no coal trade* before this time, because if the seller could not show and prove to the buyer the economical value of his product, there could be no sale. This was the cause of failure of one or two attempts from the Lehigh region before this date.

In November, 1803, the records state, a couple of boats of coal were shipped down the Lehigh to Philadelphia, and efforts were made to burn it; but it only served to put out the fire, and the balance of the coal was spread upon the park walks, in place of gravel; thus demonstrating the futility of all the early attempts at coal trade without sufficient knowledge of the method of burning the coal.

In Hendrick B. Wright's Historical Sketches of Plymouth, we learn that in the fall of 1807 Abijah Smith & Company purchased an ark at Wilkes-Barré for $24.00, and shipped about fifty tons of coal by the Susquehanna River, but little was then known as to methods of burning, except for blacksmith use, and one may presume that this first venture was not successful. But, during February, 1808, Judge Fell's experiment was made, and immediately the people throughout the valley, Smith & Company included, were informed as to the proper method of burning the coal. The next Spring Smith & Company sent another ark load of coal to Columbia, Pa., all of which was sold at remunerative prices, because they now had the knowledge, and could demonstrate its excellent qualities to their customers. They continued in the trade for about twenty years, shipping by arks down the Susquehanna River. They accompanied their ventures and took with them tools, grates and workmen skilled in setting them up. They put their grates in private houses and other places, and taught the people how to burn the coal. They extended the trade by reshipping at Havre



No. 7. Abijah Smith and Company's Coal Mine, 1807.

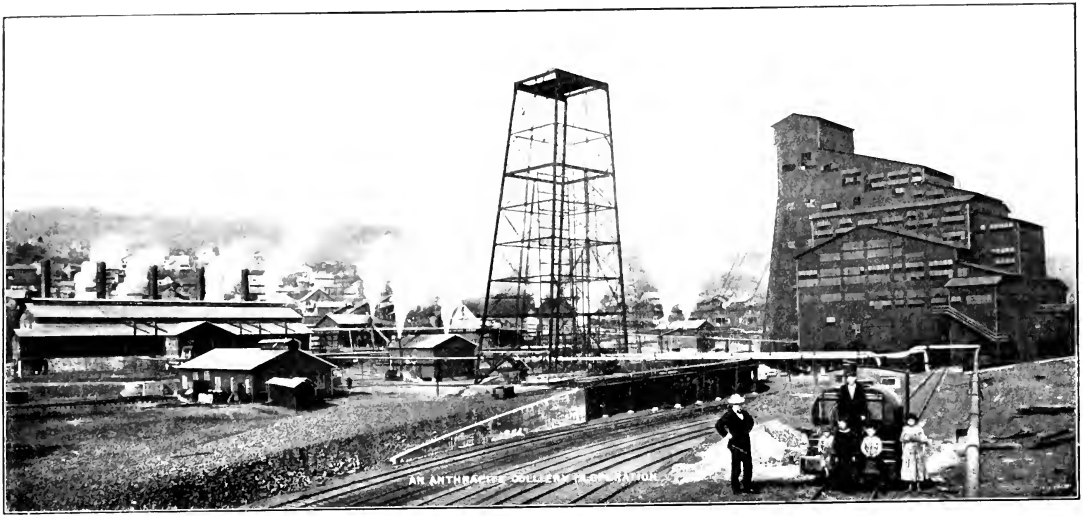
Nos. 5-6. Opening of Abijah Smith's Coal Mines, 1807.

de Grace, Maryland, in coasting vessels, to Baltimore and New York City, as early as 1812. Other people imitated them, in 1820 there were several mines operating and shipping over 2,000 tons yearly, and the coal trade of the State thus had its beginning in the Wyoming Valley, with this experiment of Judge Fell's, and was the direct beneficial result therefrom, continuing without intermission to the present time. Subsequent to that time canals and railroads have been built, and to-day there are shipped over the route prophetically pointed out by Judge Fell in his letter, millions of tons of coal every year, so that the shipments of coal from the Wyoming Valley in the year 1907 amounted to 40,000,000 tons, approximately.

Please also note that this coal is nearly all used for domestic purposes—home consumption. It is true that the use of coal for manufacturing purposes, the smelting of iron, etc., was started and had gained considerable proportions, but bituminous coal and coke, being better adapted for this purpose, and cheaper, our anthracite could not stand the competition, except as to the small sizes, and was gradually forced out of the market for this purpose. Not only were these beneficial results to the coal trade following Mr. Fell's experiment immediately felt in the *Wyoming Valley*, but we are prepared to say, without much fear of contradiction, that the development of the Lehigh, also, and other anthracite fields of Pennsylvania resulted directly from the effects of this famous discovery.

In the year 1813 Miner, Cist & Robinson, three men from Wilkes-Barré (who through living in the Wyoming Valley knew all about Judge Fell's experiment and the methods of burning anthracite, and being experts thereon, were convinced of its fuel value), leased the coal property of the Lehigh Coal Mining Company, near Mauch Chunk, which had been practically idle up to this time, and in 1814 they shipped several boat loads, two of which arrived at Philadelphia; the others were wrecked. They advertised their coal

by hand bills, and endeavored to instruct the people as to the method of burning it, putting up grates, explaining its use in the home and in blacksmith shops, and otherwise trying to promote the sale of their cargo. Some of this coal was purchased by White & Hazard and used in their wire mills on the Falls of the Schuylkill. As you know, their efforts at first were futile. They could not burn the coal, by poking or stirring, as they were accustomed to do with wood or soft coal, and, becoming disgusted, slammed the furnace door shut and went away. Upon returning later they found the furnace red hot; and thus they discovered the method of burning anthracite for manufacturing purposes. The date of this experiment is mentioned by some historians as 1812. I find, however, no authority for this. In Hazard's communication to the Pennsylvania Historical Society, recounting this experiment, he states that, "During the War of 1812 the Virginia coal became very scarce, and Messrs. White & Hazard, who were then manufacturing wire at the Falls of the Schuylkill, procured a cart load of Lehigh coal and tried the experiment." And in the "Memoir of Joseph White," published in 1873, we find a description of this first shipment of Miner, Cist & Robinson, and the statement that it was from this cargo, probably, that White & Hazard procured the coal for the experiment abovementioned. In the same book Mr. White is made to say that most of this coal (that is, Miner, Cist & Robinson's) was bought by White & Hazard for their works at the Falls for $21.00 per ton, but even this price was insufficient to remunerate the owners, and consequently the mining and transportation of coal again ceased. And Josiah White continues: "We three (Erskine Hazard, Josiah White and George F. A. Haute) at once set about getting a lease of the Lehigh Coal Company's lands (and you coal land owners who are now getting forty or fifty cents ton royalty please take notice)—10,000 acres—for twenty years, for *one ear of corn*



Nos. 9-10. Nottingham Colliery and Steel Hoisting Tower, Plymouth, Pa.
(*Board of Trade Journal.*)

a year if demanded, and from and after three years, to send to Philadelphia at least 40,000 bushels of the coal per annum, on our own accounts, so as to be sure to introduce it into the market, by which means we hoped to make valuable what had hitherto proved to be valueless to the Coal Mining Company; our intention being to procure the property of the mine and river, which by our plan (of navigation) was to support itself. We soon obtained the grant of a lease as mentioned, which required two or three weeks to perfect, and during this time Erskine Hazard wrote out the law on the principles mentioned, and then we all posted to Harrisburg to procure its passage through the Legislature, in which we succeeded on the 20th day of March, 1818." (Entitled, "An Act to Improve the Navigation of the River Lehigh.")

And thus the important improvements of the River Lehigh, and the subsequent large coal trade of that region, were (through the efforts of Miner, Cist & Robinson) the direct beneficial results of the discovery of Jesse Fell ten years before. Subsequently, as the successful results of efforts in the navigation of the Lehigh became apparent, the navigation improvements were pushed to completion on the Schuylkill, and the coal trade in that vicinity was started in 1827.

Thus we see that the whole anthracite trade of Pennsylvania had its beginnings in, and may be traced directly to Jesse Fell's experiment as its fountain-head. From these small beginnings the anthracite trade has continued with increasing shipments year after year for a century, the total quantity shipped broadcast over the country to date from the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields being about 810,000,000 tons. There are in this field at present 320 mines, comprised in 160 collieries, which last year prepared and shipped about 200,000 tons every working day, or 40,000,000 tons for the year, besides consuming about 5,000,000 tons

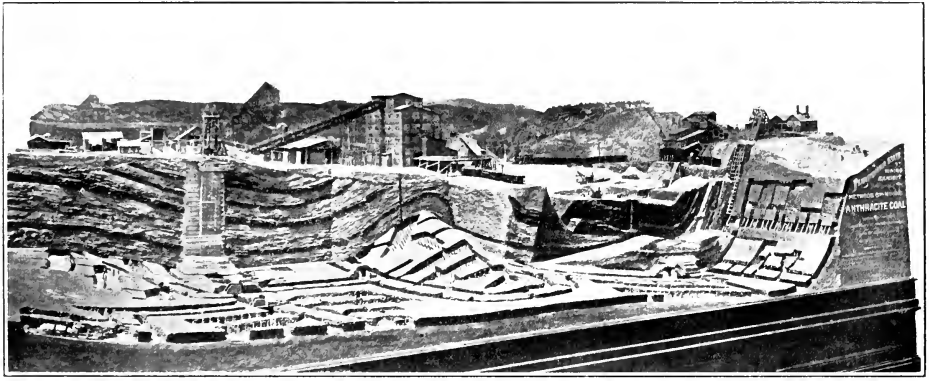
locally; and a large percentage of it goes to market over the route so prophetically described by Judge Fell in the letters we have read. This coal is mined by 85,000 mine employees. It is valued at about $1.75 per ton at the mines. Thus resulting every year in the distribution of seventy or eighty million dollars to the people of these twin valleys from the mining industry alone.

Values of coal lands have increased amazingly. John Smith, a brother of Abijah Smith, paid $5.00 per acre for his coal land at Plymouth one hundred years ago. The same property has increased in value approximately ten times that amount for every year of the century; for that identical property now has a market value of about $5,000 per acre, to say nothing of the improvements, and doubtless could not be purchased at any price, and royalties advanced from one ear of corn for 10,000 acres to fifty cents per ton.

The early coal trade required canals to be constructed to transport the coal to market. These have outlived their usefulness and been superseded by the railroads, until we now have about 300 miles of standard gauge railroad track in the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal fields, which connect the mines, and a multitude of mills and factories, with the seven railroad systems which distribute our coal and manufactured products in all directions over the land. The population and wealth of the community has of course kept pace with this wonderful development, so that Luzerne and Lackawanna Counties, which in early days were very sparsely settled, now contain about 500,000 industrious citizens living in populous cities, prosperous boroughs and thriving farming communities.

The Lehigh and Schuylkill regions have prospered equally well along the same lines.

The total shipments from the whole anthracite field now amount to about 67,000,000 tons yearly, besides about 7,000,000 tons used locally, and are increasing at an average rate



No. 11. Pennsylvania State Mining Exhibit, St. Louis Exposition, 1904.

of about two and a fourth million tons per year. The total production from all the fields has been *1,739,000,000* tons, and there is estimated to be over three and a half times as much left for future years.

These are a few only of the beneficial results of Jesse Fell's experiment. If the good people of these coal valleys had not appreciated the importance to them of the information disclosed by these discoveries, and had not acted thereon, Wilkes-Barré might still be a farming village, the Lehigh Valley a wild mountain canon, frequented only by lumbermen and hunters, and the bear and deer might find their most congenial habitation on the rough mountains and secluded dales where are now the prosperous cities and towns of the mining regions of the Schuylkill and Lehigh.

Fifty years ago to-night there gathered in the old Fell House on Northampton Street, a small company of gentlemen, who sat about a grate fire similar to the one used by Jesse Fell one hundred years ago, and under the influence of the genial warmth that flowed from its glowing coals, they organized the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, which is not by any means the least of the benefits resulting from Mr. Fell's work. We appreciate its value to-night, and feel that its influences for education along the lines of its chosen work are great and far extended. We wish here to particularly commend its excellent geological library, the best, if not the only one, in this section of the State to which the public has access.

The value of Judge Fell's experiment cannot be better set forth than by the following lines from Bryant's "Meditations on Rhode Island Coal." Of course, the Rhode Island article has not yet measured up to the expectations of his poetic fancy, but, thanks to Judge Fell and his followers, his prophecy has been most abundantly fulfilled by our Pennsylvania product, against all sorts of opposition, and to an amazing degree. Years ago he wrote, in part:

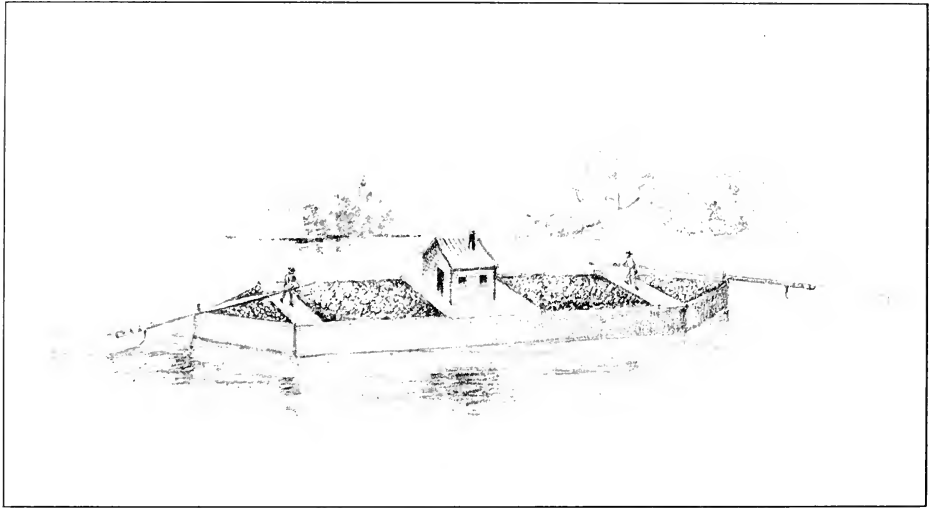
"Yea, they did wrong thee foully—they who mocked
Thy honest face, and said thou wouldst not burn;
Of hewing thee to chimney-pieces talked,
And grew profane, and swore, in bitter scorn,
That men might to thy inner caves retire,
And there, unsinged, abide the day of fire.

* * * * *

"For thou shalt forge vast railways, and shalt heat
The hissing rivers into steam, and drive
Huge masses from thy mines, on iron feet,
Walking their steady way, as if alive,
Northward, till everlasting ice besets thee,
And south as far as the grim Spaniard lets thee.

* * * * *

"Then we will laugh at winter when we hear
The grim old churl about our dwellings rave.
Thou, from that 'ruler of the inverted year,'
Shalt pluck the knotty sceptre Cowper gave,
And pull him from his sledge, and drag him in
And melt the icicles from off his chin."



No. 12. A Susquehanna River Ark, 1808.

REMARKS OF MR. WILLIAM GRIFFITH IN CONNECTION WITH STEREOPTICON VIEWS ACCOMPANYING HIS PAPER, *Supra.*

1. This is a large-sized view of one of the grates used by Judge Fell. The grate appears hind side before on the screen; the high back is really the front part of the grate, which is intended to be shoved into the fireplace. You recognize his description—the size, and length, and its being set up on four feet. The original of this grate is in the possession of the Historical Society. It is not the one in which this experiment was made. You will remember, from the letters I read, that the grates were made of small iron rods, and, of course, were successfully used for a number of years. These rods would burn out, and the original grate probably has been destroyed and thrown on the scrap heap. But Judge Fell made a number of grates, and the one in the Historical Rooms, which any one may see at any time, is one of the grates that were formerly used by the Judge.

2. We have here a sketch of the room in the Old Fell House, where the first grate was used. It indicates to us the manner in which it was set in the fireplace. The old-fashioned fireplace is shown, and you can appreciate the difference and the great benefit which was immediately felt throughout the valley by having this sort of fire instead of the old-fashioned wood fire.

3. View of the Old Fell House, at the corner of Washington and Northampton Streets.

4. A very dim view of the front of the Historical Society building.

5. Here we have a sketch of Abijah Smith & Company's coal mine, at the head of Coal Street in Plymouth. This sketch was made about 1820 by Mr. Jacob Cist, of Wilkes-Barré, and it indicates—of course, they could not in those

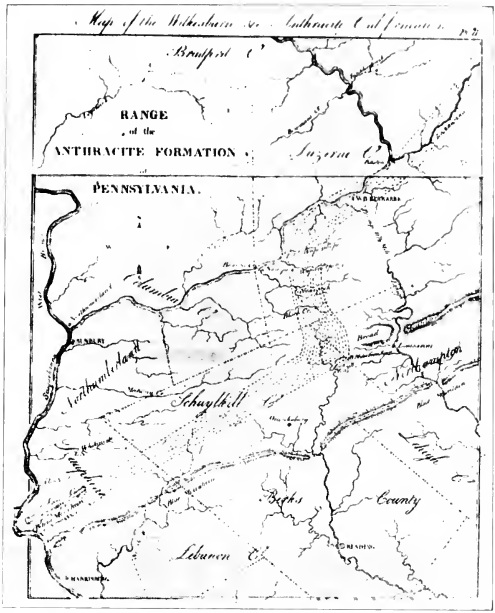
days take photographs, or they could have taken something better, but it shows how the coal at that time was mined in a number of drifts in the cliff. Their mine is still there, may be inspected by anybody, and is in an excellent state of preservation. We were there a short time ago and took some photographs of this mine.

6. This shows one of the openings of the present mine. The bed is quite thick. There are a number of openings, but this shows just one particular opening.

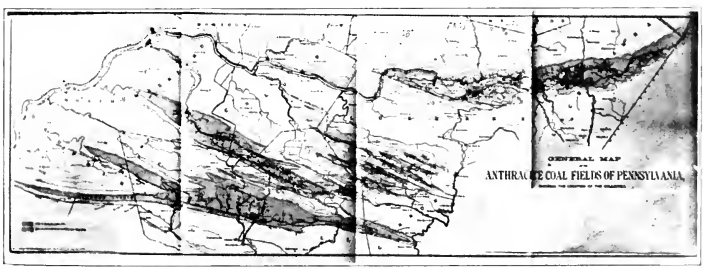
7. A second view shows several of them. There is a wagon road right along the front of these openings, and it is not difficult at all to drive right close to them. Of course, at that time, one hundred years ago, coal mining was in its infancy, and, as is shown, about fifty tons were shipped in 1807. Subsequently the trade increased so that in about twenty years the output had increased to about twenty-five hundred tons a year, from this mine and the half dozen other mines that were in operation at that time in the vicinity of Wilkes-Barré. Of course, they knew but little about the mining of coal; one of the great benefits has been the tremendous development that has taken place in the methods of mining, and our knowledge as to how to get out the coal, and as to how much coal there is and so forth.

8. This gives you an idea of how things would look if you were able to get into a balloon and take an X-Ray picture of the earth and mines under the surface in this valley. The picture represents a small portion of the valley and the coal mines, just as if they had a transparent covering and you could look right through at the mines. You see there are larger cities under ground in this valley than there are on top.

9. The improvements in mining have been very extensive indeed in the last hundred years. Instead of hauling our coal to the breakers with mules, and instead of resorting to



No. 18. Jacob Cist's Map of the Anthracite Coal Field, 1822.



No. 19. Map of Pennsylvania Anthracite Fields, 1908.

the methods of one hundred years ago, they are hoisted automatically by machinery, and thousands of tons in a day, instead of at the rate of a couple of thousand a year. This illustrates the plan, the hoisting arrangement, at the modern breaker.

10. During the hundred years we have discovered the way of expeditiously mining and preparing coal for the market, which now demands the coal for domestic use entirely, and it must have it prepared in such a way that it is useful and can be burned with facility in our arrangements and machinery for burning it. We have here a view of the Nottingham breaker at Plymouth, located approximately from a half to three-quarters of a mile from where the first anthracite coal was mined, which resulted in continuous shipments. This is one of the largest breakers in our valley. To-day, one hundred years from the time of Jesse Fell's experiment, on this eleventh of February, 1908, they mined, prepared and shipped 2,470 tons of anthracite coal from this colliery.

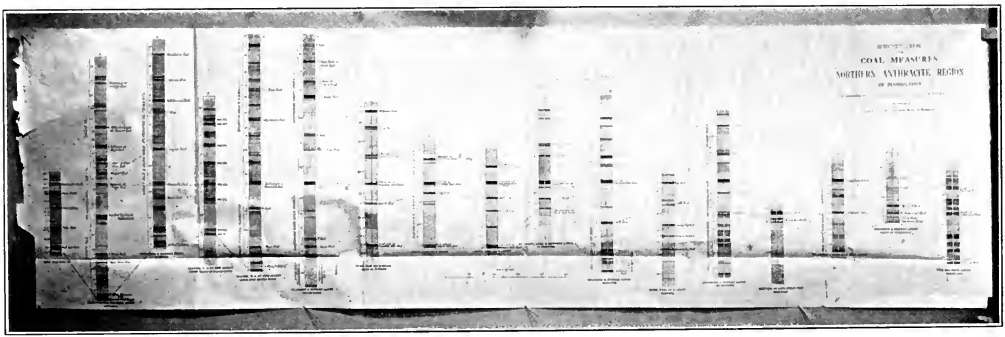
11. This represents the anthracite exhibit at the St. Louis Exposition. It is intended to illustrate the method of occurrence of the anthracite coal, as well as the method of mining the same. You see on one portion of the picture we have the coal measures cut down straight, showing the beds of coal as they occur in the ground. See, the dark streaks there indicate the coal seams. There is a shaft from the surface down to the bottom seam. The foreground shows a coal mine with the cover taken off, so that you can see the coal in the mine, and just the way they descend the shaft, come out here with their cars or motors, and into these gangways and mine out the coal, hoist it up the shaft, and then, by the plan, as we showed you before, to the top of the breaker, where it is prepared and sent to the railroad car. On another part of the picture is shown a very thick seam of coal with very little cover on it, where they strip off the cover and mine the coal as you would in a stone quarry,

sending the coal up the slope. It illustrates the different structural conditions that occur in the region. While bituminous coal, as you know, occurs very flat and is very level, anthracite coal usually occurs in disrupted measure. Here is shown a saddle or anticlinal; there a basin, and a very steep pitch, showing the change in the method of working necessary to get out the coal on steep dips.

12. A hundred years ago the only method they had of transportation in this valley was by the old-fashioned Susquehanna River ark, which was floated down the river loaded with all sorts of things. They used arks for transporting common produce of all kinds—hay, grain, apples, potatoes, etc.; and, of course, they used them for transporting our anthracite coal from here to the points down the river. These arks were about eighty or ninety feet long, thirty or forty feet wide, and four feet deep, made of rough timber at the place where the shipment started. When they were through with them the lumber was sold for whatever price they could get for it. In this way, for twenty odd years, the anthracite coal trade of this valley continued until the canals were built. Of course, this is the only sort of transportation that Judge Fell had knowledge of in this valley when he wrote those letters. He probably had in mind transportation over the Wilkes-Barré Mountain by some method, either by canals or otherwise. I wonder if, in his dream, he had any dim visions of anything like that which we have here: (Referring to the next picture.)

13. Do you suppose he ever thought that, in the misty dim future, we would have these mogul engines climbing over that mountain and transporting such large quantities of coal as we do to-day?

14. And the railroad facilities that have been installed during this last hundred years. Our anthracite region is shown in the centre of this map. All these lines of railroads



No. 21. Columnar Section of the Northern Anthracite Region.
(From the Bond Record.)

start there and go in all directions over the country, transporting our coals to all corners of the State and nation, as far west as St. Louis, and as far east as the ocean will permit.

15. As the coal grate was far in advance of the old-fashioned wood fire, so our modern heating stoves are another step in advance, away ahead of the old-fashioned grate used in the kitchen for cooking, for heating, etc. You could heat your face and freeze your back without any difficulty. With these beautiful stoves, used so extensively all over the country, we have made another great step in advance.

16. The same may be said of the cooking stoves, ranges, which we have instead of the fireplace.

17. Instead of the old-fashioned wood pile and the axe we have the coal bin and the scoop shovel. We have the hot water and the steam heat appliances, and the central steam heat plant for cities. All of which grow out of, and are a result of, Judge Fell's experiment.

18. In the department of geological knowledge we have progressed during the hundred years. When Mr. Jacob Cist wrote his articles for the "Silliman Journal," about 1822, he made this map of the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania. You see, his idea, and the idea of everybody then, was that the coal measures started at the head of the Lackawanna and continued in a serpentine line nearly to Harrisburg. They had a very indefinite, uncertain knowledge of the geology of the coal measures; but we now know the limits of the anthracite coal fields in this State with almost the same certainty that a lady knows the limits of her parlor carpet.

19. We have here a map of the coal fields of Pennsylvania as we know them to-day. Here is the northern coal field. There is Scranton; here is Wilkes-Barré; here is the Lehigh region; the Schuylkill region; the Mahanoy and the Pottsville districts. We know the exact limits of the coal, just what land contains coal and what does not; and

the area of land that every man in the whole region owns is well defined as to the coal that it contains. The locations of all the mines are indicated very closely and accurately.

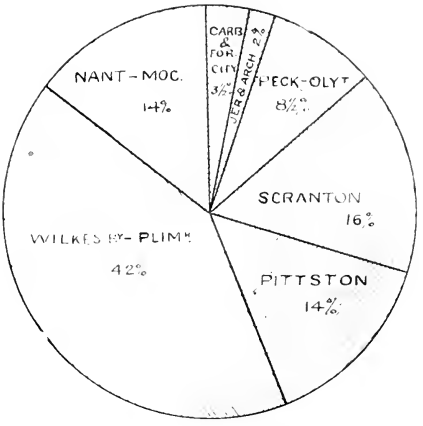
20. This dim outline of our northern coal field shows in part the great number of railroads that are in the valley. But the main fact which we desire this map for, is to show the dark lines all over, like scales on a fish, which indicate the land lines of the properties that are owned or leased by the seven great railroad companies which control the coal in this valley.

21. Owing to the advancement in our geological knowledge, and due to the explorations that have been made during the hundred years, we are, also, almost as sure about the number of veins of coal in any particular place, and the thickness of each of those veins, as we are of the extent of the area which the coal covers. Here are a number of columnar sections extending throughout from one end to the other of this northern coal field, indicating to you by the dark stripes the number of coal seams in the different parts of the valley.

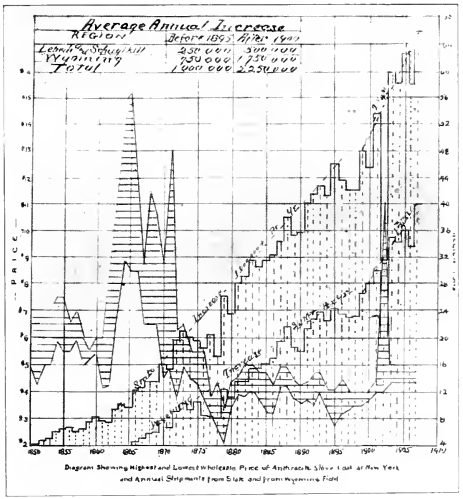
22. We not only know where the coal is, but we are able to estimate the quantities of coal approximately, and to apportion out the different percentages of coal that each district possesses. We have the Forest City and Carbondale district, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the coal that is in this valley; the Jermyn and Archbald district, 2 per cent.; Peckville and Olyphant, $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; Scranton, 16 per cent.; Pittston, 14 per cent.; Wilkes-Barré and Plymouth, 42 per cent.; Nanticoke and Moconaqua, 14 per cent.

23. A view of the Public Square of Wilkes-Barré, taken from the junction of South Main Street and the Square, looking north. The old court house, the old Methodist church on the left, and the county buildings in the rear. It is one of the earliest views of this city of Wilkes-Barré.

24. A view of the central business section of the city of Scranton at about the same period.



No. 22. Per Centage of Coal in Each District.



No. 27. Diagram of the prices of Anthracite Coal, 1807-1908.

25. Same view of the same city to-day.

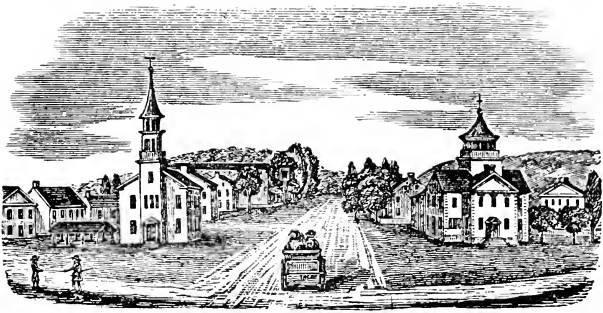
26. Also a view of part of the city of Wilkes-Barré to-day. You see what tremendous changes the hundred years have wrought.

27. We have here a diagram of considerable interest. The vertical lines indicate the years. The horizontal lines on the left indicate the price of anthracite coal in New York City for those various dates. The upper line indicates the highest price of stove coal, and the intermediate stripes here show the intermediate prices. So that you see this zig-zag line indicates fluctuations in the price of stove coal for this great number of years. During the war it went away up to fifteen dollars a ton, and before 1880 went down to almost two dollars a ton, when they had the auction sales in New York. Then after that prices became better controlled, and were regulated, until the strike of 1902, when it ran away up to about ten dollars a ton. Since the strike it has continued along with a difference of about only fifty cents. Now, on the right side of this chart we have million ton shipments—four, eight, twelve, to one hundred million tons—and the zig-zag lines indicate the number of tons shipped. The upper line represents the shipments from the State. The lower part of the chart represents the shipments from the Wyoming and Lackawanna coal field. We now see that the annual increase in shipments from the State has been for some thirty-five years about one million tons per year up to about 1895; and the annual increase in shipments from this northern coal field was about three-fourths of a million tons per year; after 1900 the increase has been very much faster—about two and one-fourth million tons every year of an increase over the year before, that is the average for the whole State. Now, for the northern coal field the average increase has been about one and three-fourths million tons. The difference between one and three-fourths million tons and two and one-fourth makes about half a

million tons, which has been the average annual increase for the Lehigh and Schuylkill region. Therefore, our own coal field has been supplying the great bulk of the increase shipments for the past several years. Now the question arises, what is the reason of that and how long is this thing going to continue? We have been considering now the matters that have occurred during this one hundred years that have passed. It behooves us for a little time to look to the future and see what is going to happen in the hundred years to come. This chart refers to shipments only, exclusive of the coal that has been used for local consumption.

28. This chart shows the rate of increase of the production in this northern coal field from the time the shipments started in 1807 up to the present time. You know how the boys' snow ball accumulates as it rolls down the hill, faster and faster, until it reaches the bottom—increased in size tremendously. In 1890 the production was twenty-one million, in 1900 thirty-two million, in 1907 forty-five million tons, approximately. How long is the business going to keep on increasing at this tremendous rate?

29. The amount of coal that is produced in a year depends upon two factors: first, the number of days that are worked per year; and, secondly, the number of tons that are produced in a day. Now, these two charts divide the production of the three regions into those two factors. In the first place, we have the number of days worked each year; and, secondly, the daily production. The figures at the bottom of these two charts indicate the years, and the figures at the left, in first case, indicate the number of days worked per year, and in second, the number of tons produced in a day in the different regions. In 1897 the Lehigh region worked 140 days; they continued up to 1899, when they worked 190 days; they continued on to about 148 days in a year, that was in 1905. The Schuylkill region in 1897 worked a little over 150 days, and in 1899 they worked 185 days,



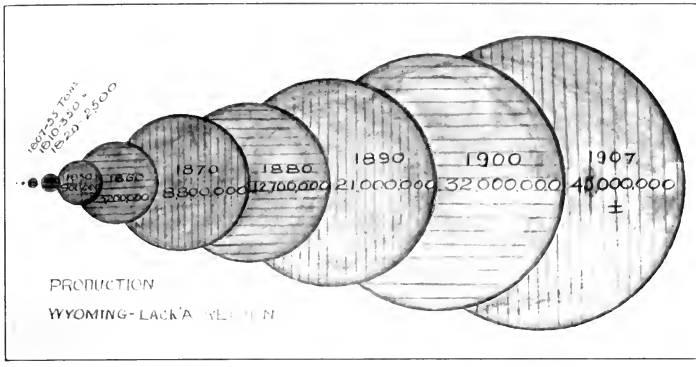
No. 23. The Public Square, Wilkes-Barre, 1845.
(*From Day's Historical Collections of Pennsylvania*)

No. 24. Site of Scranton Court House, 1850.

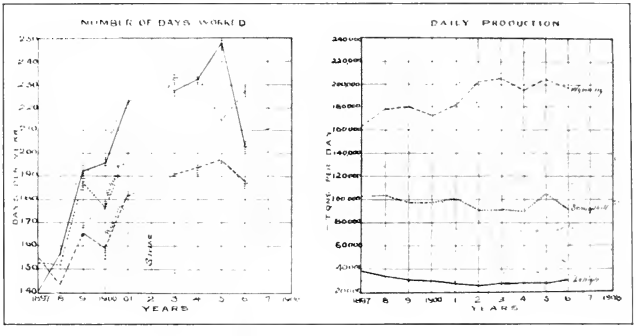
and so on, until they reached the maximum of approximately 233 days in the year. The northern coal field, however, has never been able to average so high, probably because we have a larger coal field, and, therefore, subject to a greater number of vicissitudes in the business. In 1897 we worked about 155 days a year, and then went down to a little over 140, and then up, and so on, as indicated, until in 1905 we worked about 197 days; that is the average for the whole field. So the two other regions, the Lehigh and the Schuylkill have gotten up to a maximum and have come down. The northern coal field has come up to this maximum and has been increasing. In 1906 they all lost some on account of the suspension. Now, as to the daily production: The Lehigh region in 1897 were producing very nearly forty thousand tons a day; but you see their line of production has been coming down all the time since, and are now producing about thirty thousand tons a day. The Schuylkill regions are producing one hundred thousand tons a day, and have been right along that line for a number of years; and then they began to come down, decline, could not keep up their production. The northern coal field has been continually increasing for a number of years, until it reached a maximum about five years ago, and has been running along on the two hundred thousand line, about two hundred thousand tons a day, for a number of years, sometimes just a little above, and sometimes a little below, but evidently now at a maximum as to the number of tons per day. It will probably maintain that maximum unless it is possible to supply new works more rapidly than the old ones become exhausted. You note that we were increasing about a million and three-quarters a year in tonnage from this region. How long can that continue? It is evident we cannot increase the tonnage per day. We must therefore increase the number of days worked in the year; and if we assume it is possible in this northern field to increase the number of days worked per

year, up to about 240, it would require approximately ten years to attain to that maximum. The output for the past year has been about equal to that which would result from taking the maximum number of days worked in each field and multiply by the maximum number of tons produced per day. Therefore, this past year, which has been a record year, the production was as great as possible with the facilities we have. These facts are very important ones for the people in the valley to know in order to prepare industries to take the place of the mines after the time when the maximum prosperity of the coal business has been passed.

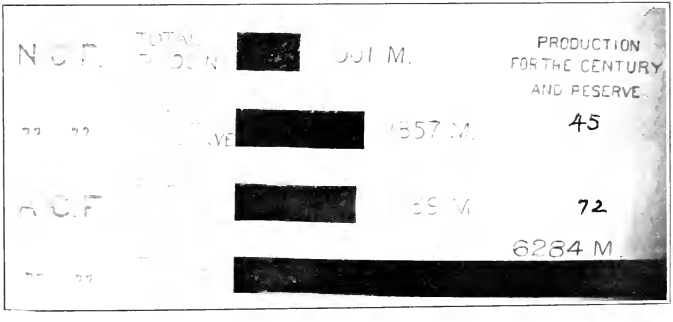
30. We have here a chart showing the production for the century and the reserve coal. The northern coal field's total production (shipment plus local consumption) for one hundred years is about 901,000,000 tons; reserve about 1,857,000,000 tons; we have left, therefore, in this field approximately twice as much as we have already mined. All the coal fields of the State, total production 1739 million tons, and there are approximately remaining 6284 million tons, or, briefly, over three and one-half times as much as has been produced. The present production of this northern coal field is approximately 45,000,000 tons a year, and that from the whole State is approximately 75,000,000 tons per year. Of course, it is easy to figure how long this coal would last if we divide the number of tons we exhaust every year into the total reserve. But there are so many elements that affect the production of coal that it would be almost impossible to reach a correct conclusion. We are all the time inventing new methods of mining coal so we can mine at less expense thin veins which years ago it was thought impossible to mine, greater saving of fine coal, etc. We are inventing new machinery for burning coal and new methods of utilizing it, so that we get more practical value out of it; one ton of coal goes further than it used to. And then there is the question of labor, as to whether we work eight hours



No. 28. Production of Wyoming Fields, 1807-1907.



No. 29. Amount of Annual Production, 1807-1907.



No. 30. Production from 1807-1907.

a day instead of ten. And a multitude of conditions which affect this problem as to how long the coal will last, and when the maximum production will come. There are some fundamental facts here we may use as a basis to figure on, but we cannot get at it very closely.

31. Now, my friends, in conclusion, I think you will agree with me that we may very appropriately apply the thoughts of Dean Swift to him whom we delight to honor to-night, and of Jesse Fell declare that he succeeded most excellently well in "making two blades of grass to grow where only one grew before," and thereby "rendered essential service to his country," and became a benefactor of mankind.

NOTE.—It will be noticed that certain of the above numbered illustrations are omitted in this volume. They were most appropriate for the local audience but are not so for the general public. Hence the Publishing Committee have thought best to omit them.

ACCOUNT OF THE MINES OF ANTHRACITE IN THE REGION ABOUT WILKESBARRE, PENNSYLVANIA.

BY MR. JACOB CIST.*

Extract of a letter to the editor dated Wilkesbarre, July 24, 1821.

DEAR SIR:—I have forwarded to your care the enclosed letter to Mr. Brongniart, which, should you deem it of sufficient interest, you are at liberty to make use of, either in part or in whole, for your Journal.

The accompanying pamphlet, which was published a few years since, with the view of assisting the introduction of our coal into general use, will give you the desired information respecting its economical relations.

About two thousand tons are now annually consumed along this river, from this to tide water. The quantity sent to market from the Lehigh and Schuylkill mines may be estimated from one thousand to fifteen hundred tons. The coal is here valued at 50 cents per ton, in the mine; costs about 50 more to raise it; and 12½ to 60 cents, according to the distance from the bed, to deliver it at the river. It is transported in arks, carrying from forty to sixty tons, to Harrisburg, Columbia, and other towns on the river, where it sells at from $4 to $4.50 per ton. At Philadelphia it brings from 30 to 40 cents per bushel.

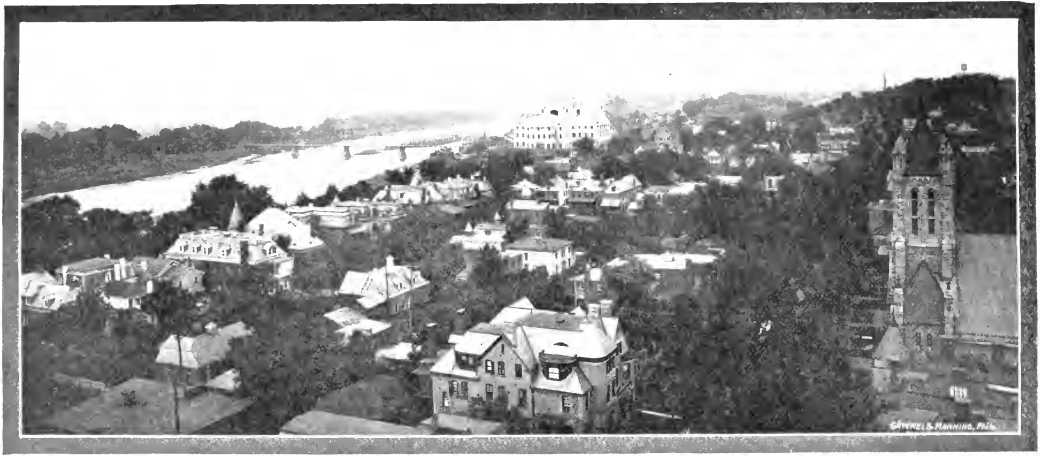
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JACOB CIST.

P. S. The accompanying view of one of our Coal Mines presents a section sufficiently complete of the strata of most of them.

*From Silliman's American Journal of Science, volume IV, 1832. Jacob Cist the first Post Master of Wilkes-Barré, and writer of the above article, signed his name Jacb Cist. The editor of Silliman's Journal read it Zacb and wrote it out Zachariah. There was no such person as Zachariah Cist, as Jacob Cist's Bible record proves.—H. E. H.

No. 25. Centre of Scranton, Showing Court House. 1908.



No. 26. WILKES-BARRE, NORTH OF MARKET STREET, 1908.

(Board of Trade Journal.)

Section of the strata at Smith's bed on the West side of the river. Dip to the South, about 20°.

1. Sand stone of the mountain, composed of coarse stone and quartz, from the size of shot to that of a pea, grain rather regular, used for building, very compact, and difficult to dress, color dark. This runs of great thickness, often in detached masses heaped on one another.

2. Slate, with considerable quantity of minute fragments of mica interspersed, containing vegetable impressions, fifteen feet thick.

3. Micaceous sand stone, four feet thick, easily worked, and used for grind stone, for which it is well adapted—color light blue.

4. Slaty coal, two feet thick, left to form the roof of the mine.

5. Coal worked, eighteen feet.

6. Tough, fine blue clay, two inches.

7. Sand stone, containing but little mica. The first part of this is easily bored through, but it becomes gradually harder. About thirty feet of this stratum is exposed—its depth is unascertained.

Section of Bowman's mine, on the east side of the river—dip to the north at about 15°.

1. Coarse, sandy schist, as you proceed in depth passing into argillite sixteen feet. This stratum contains vegetable impressions.

2. Coal, twenty-five feet thick.

3. Argillite, with pyrites imbedded, and investing the surface one foot thick. These pyrites seldom exceed one-fourth of an inch square, and are much flattened; the plates lie over one another in a very confused manner; they readily decompose in a short time on exposure to the atmosphere.

4. Sand stone, rather soft at first, becoming harder in depth. About fifteen feet of this stratum is exposed, it is similar to the No. 7, at Smith's bed.

It is evident from the inclined position of the strata, that one bed of coal lies over another, the upper being eveidently of much later formation.

At Blackman's bed, on the east side of the river—dip to the north, about 35°—the strata are:

1. Argillaceous grit, with particles of mica, ten feet. The impressions in this are few, chiefly branches of trees, a plant about six feet high, in bloom, occurred in this.
2. Coal, twelve feet thick.
3. Argillite, thickness unascertained.
4. Sand stone, thickness not known.
5. Schist, with intervening layers of micaceous sand stone and argillite, the latter with impressions generally of acquatic plants.
6. Coal, fourteen feet thick.
7. Argillite, without impressions, thickness not known.

Letter to Mr. Alexander Brongniart, Engineer of Mines, Member of the Royal Academy of Science, etc.

SIR:—Through the medium of the American Journal of Science, your circular request, addressed to Naturalists and the friends of Science, has reached me, and desirous of affording you all the information in my power on the subject of organized remains which have come under my notice in this quarter, I have forwarded to you a collection of the vegetable impressions of the Anthracite formation, in the range of which I reside.

Engaged myself in forming a collection, and in figuring the fossil reliquiae of this formation, I have transmitted only those of which I have duplicates. If it would be pleasing to you to obtain more of them, you have only to signify your wish in this respect and you shall be gratified.

Being here, without the facilities of referring to works on organized remains, should these specimens be recognized by yourself as similar to those of Europe, I should be pleased

South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, from the Public Square, 1908.
(From Board of Trade Journal).

to obtain their scientific designation. I have therefore marked this set alphabetically, and have added corresponding letters to the drawings in my collection.

The valley of Wyoming, in the centre of which Wilkesbarre is situated, is about eighteen miles long and from three to four wide. Through this, the Susquehanna river, which is here seven hundred feet wide, winds, occasionally approaching the mountain, now on one side and then on the other. The land rises very abruptly on each side of the river to the height of one thousand feet above its level, and keeping nearly that height, extends to the east about thirty miles before it again descends. On the other side of the river, the high table land extends to a great distance. The top of these mountains, or highlands, is composed of argillaceous grit, coarse sand stone (No. 1), and quartz breccia (2), formed of rounded quartz pebbles, from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, imbedded in a siliceous cement, forming immense rocks. About eighteen miles to the east, occurs the variety of manganese (a) imbedded in a black vein of about ten inches thick, of black earthy manganese. The variety (3) is scattered in detached lumps, from the size of a walnut to that of a man's head, all over this mountain, though not in great quantity in any one place.

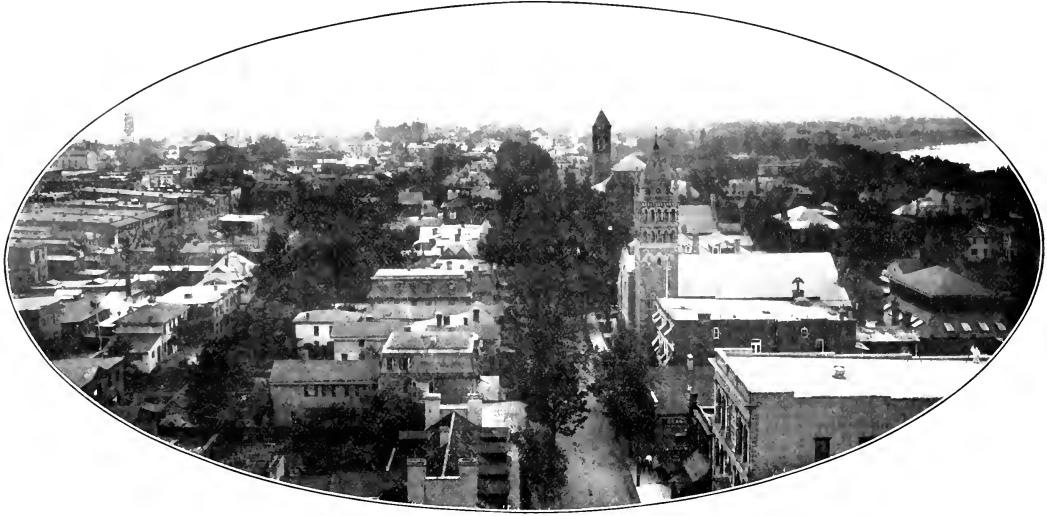
On reference to the map annexed, you will perceive that the broad black streak denotes the length, breadth, and course of our coal formation. This extends in a S. S. westerly direction, from its commencement at the upper part of the Lackawanna river, near the Wayne county line, down the course of that river to its junction with the Susquehanna, thence along the Susquehanna, keeping chiefly the east side, leaving this last river about eighteen miles below this place, it passes in a southward course on to the head waters of Schuylkill river, and from thence, after its crossing three main branches, becomes lost, a small seam of it only appearing at Peter's mountain, a few miles above Harrisburg.

The only minerals in this extensive range of above one hundred miles in length, are micaceous iron ore (3), feroligiste, found on the Schuylkill—specular iron ore (4), on the Lackawanna, and in numerous places, owing to the decomposition of pyrites, bog iron ore.

On the height of land, the veins of coal are more level than in our valley, where the strata dip from the height of five hundred feet, at an angle of from 10 to 35°, towards the river on both sides, inducing a belief that the valley has been formed by the sinking of the surface.

The coal alternates with schist, argillite or thohschiefer; micaceous slate (5), and micaceous sand stone (6), which last is in strata from five to one hundred feet thick, the coal itself forming veins of from thirty to forty feet deep, though the general thickness is from twelve to fifteen feet. The deposition of vegetable matter to have formed such masses of coal, making allowances for its compression, must have been enormous. You will not fail to remark that the mica of the slate is very abundant, and the presumption is, that it is of very old formation.

The bed of the river is composed of coarse gravel, three-fourths of which are pieces of granite, sienite, porphyry, primitive limestone, chert, hornstone, petrosilex, etc.; although for one hundred and twenty miles above this, not one primitive rock is to be seen on either side of the river, whilst the entire bed of the river, as far up as I have been, is composed principally of the above primitive stones brought down the river, and rounded by attrition. This bed of gravel, which extends to a considerable distance on each side of the river, is, in many places twenty-five feet above its present level. The alluvion of the river is a clayey loam. All the finer clays which are found in it, vitrify at a strong heat, and have evidently been formed from the decomposition of the feldspar, of the granite gravel of its bed. This gravel, at Wilkesbarre, reposes on a thick bed of clay. Intermixed



No. 26. Wilkes-Barre, from Second National Bank, 1908.
(*From Board of Trade Journal.*)

with these primitive stones, are found the habitations of molluscous animals, generally imbedded in chert.

About forty miles above, to the N. W. a stratum of sea shells, twenty feet thick, rises to the summit of the highest hill adjoining the river—they are chiefly bivalves. These, when burnt, form a coarse lime mixed with considerable sand. When long exposed to water, this stratum loses its calcareous matter, leaving the impressions of the shell in the sand. A specimen of this brought down by the river is marked.*

The vegetable impressions always accompanying the superincumbent schist and argillite; none have been found among the coal, nor any, or rather very few, in the carbon-impregnated argillite of the floor. I have, in this last, however, met with the phytolithus verrucosus, figured by Martin in his Petrificata Derbiensia.

The mass of the impressions are in the argillite immediately in contact with the coal, although they are common in the coarse sandy schrist† above it, and occasionally are found in the sand stone strata which alternate with the coal. There are above a dozen species of fern. A frequent impression, is that of a very broad-leaved, apparently, aquatic plant, probably a sedge, with a transverse thread across the leaf at every three or four inches. This leaf is sometimes found of the breadth of six and even seven inches. Another very much resembles the leaf of the Indian corn (zea mays), or rather that which comes to us in boxes of tea. Occasionally, very perfect specimens of flowers of a stellated form occur, and rushes and a variety of singularly formed plants and leaves, the originals of many of which are probably now lost.

There are also numerous impressions resembling the bark

* With a figure resembling the Greek Delta.

† In this schist, the phy. cancellatus and tessellatus, figured by Martin and Steinhauer occur.

of trees, or lichen attached to the bark, some of them forming tableaux four or five feet long, and a foot or more wide, so regularly and beautifully figured, that the colliers term them "jacket patterns." These are very interesting, but the schist in which they are generally found, is so very friable as to render it difficult to obtain any thing like large or perfect specimens; possibly they are aquatic algae. In general, the cryptogamic class prevails, to which the algae and filices belong—these last, in particular, are very numerous. Culmiferous plants also abound, but they are generally leafless, the impression of the stem alone being left.

One or two of the beds are worked by leaving massive pillars eight or ten feet square at the base; but with the exception of these, the beds, which are very numerous, are worked *au jour,* that is, the superincumbent strata are first removed, when the coal is either blown off with gunpowder or taken off with wedges by drilling in a straight line, at suitable distances, or from twelve to twenty-four inches apart, several deep holes about two inches in diameter, dropping in each two long semicircular wedges, the thick end of each down, and driving in a long very gradually tapering wedge between them, so that the greatest pressure shall act at bottom. These wedges are alternately driven until a large mass of the coal breaks off, when it is broken up with sledges, of a convenient size for handling. Gunpowder is occasionally used, but the effect is much less certain than that of the drill and wedges.

The specific gravity of our best coal is from 1-5 to 1-6. The purer the coal the less is its specific gravity. In its purest state, the fracture is what the German mineralogists would term muschliger, that is, of a conchoidal splintery fracture breaking like rosin. This is its true fracture; but when contaminated with slate, or pervaded by delicate layers of it, even imperceptibly so, its fracture becomes more angular, lamellar and cubical—in the former state it affords

but a small quantity of ashes, in the latter the quantity is considerable.

In the samples, the pure is marked No. 7, the impure 8. Brilliant specimens of pavonine, or irridescent coal, are abundant; but this kind is found only in the water, or in moist situations.

Our anthracite, when pure, affords the most intense heat of any of the carbonaceous minerals. In a properly constructed wind furnace, of the cubic dimensions of ten or twelve inches, cast iron readily melts, and the most refractory clays, either became glazed, melt, or lose their form. The best Spring-Cove and New-Castle Delaware clay, used for glass pots in this country, which will stand the heat of a window glass furnace, for six or eight weeks, will melt in thirty minutes; and feldspar, in a few minutes, is changed to a porcelain. Water thrown on it is instantly decomposed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JACOB CIST.

WilkesBarre, Pennsylvania, July 2, 1821.

Practical facts relating to the Lehigh or Wilkesbarre coal, cited principally from the pamphlet mentioned in the letter of Mr. Cist to the Editor.

(This pamphlet appears to have been published about six years ago, and although written evidently not with scientific, but with mercantile views, we have every reason to confide in the truth of the statement of facts, having often heard them from other, and those disinterested persons of probity and intelligence. As the subject is one of national importance, and appears not to be extensively understood, we subjoin some certificates of practical men as to the value of this coal in different arts, depending on fire.—Editor.)

LEHIGH COAL.

The importance and value of this coal for manufacturing as well as for domestic purposes, is not generally known; but its use is rapidly extending, it having been found equal, if

not preferable, to other fuel for most of the purposes to which it has been applied. For nailing, for the rolling and slitting of iron, malting, distilling, evaporation of salts, for steam engines, where the furnace is properly constructed; for all these purposes it is entitled to a decided preference. It produces a regular, steady heat, without smoke or unpleasant smell, and makes a most durable fire. Producing no soot, the pipe or chimney can never become foul, or be in danger of taking fire. Neither will the misery of a smoky chimney ever be endured where this fuel is used.

For blacksmiths' use, it is superior to the bituminous coal for all general purposes, except, perhaps where a large hollow fire is required, for very heavy work. Some alteration, however, is necessary in the tue (twyer?) iron. The gudgeons of the bellows ought to be placed four or five inches above the level of the nose of the pipe; the back of the fireplace should be brought up slanting back, so that part of the fire may rest on it, the hearth should be filled up to nearly level with the bottom of the tue iron, and some little skill is requisite to keep the fire open, which is soon acquired.

When we take into view the trouble attending the making of charcoal, that not every kind of wood will answer (hickory, maple, gum, and chestnut being the wood generally used for this purpose), the nightly watching while in the pit, where even in spite of every care it is often entirely consumed; the waste and destruction it causes of timber, which might be applied to more valuable purposes; and that with one bushel of this mineral charcoal, as much work may be done as with eight or ten of wood coal, and with a saving of time, we are warranted in the assertion, that the Lehigh Coal will soon supersede the use of charcoal altogether.

A similar species of coal was introduced about five years ago into Lancaster, Dauphin and York counties, where it is much approved of by the smiths, and is burnt by the farmers

in stoves* of a peculiar construction, and the use of it is rapidly extending. Not less than sixty thousand bushels have been used in those counties the last year. A powerful consideration with the farmer is, that by using this coal, there is no need of his retaining so large a proportion of his farm in woodland; all that is necessary is to keep a sufficiency for building and fencing; the quantity of his arable land may be increased without any additional purchase, and the superfluous wood can be sold to advantage.

It is to be observed that the grates should be so constructed as to free themselves from the ashes, which is done by having no place, if possible, for the ashes to lodge, and making the bars smaller below than on the surface where the coal rests, placing them about ⅞ of an inch apart, and giving the stove or grate a strong draught of air; the sides and back of the grate should be formed of good fire brick; they should be perpendicular, and not inclined.

The introduction of this coal is a subject of general importance. Whoever casts a retrospective glance of a dozen years will remember the low price of wood, and the little estimation in which woodland was then held. If he compares it with its present advanced price, and observes how those tracts are subdivided and cut up now, he will be able to form some idea what the price of firewood will probably be a dozen or twenty years hence, if no other fuel is adopted, or dependence placed on our forests alone for supplies.

The following statements form only a part of those which have been received; it is deemed superfluous to present any more. J. C.

Certificates from Messrs. White & Hazard, proprietors of the extensive wire manufactory and rolling and slitting mill at the Falls of Schuylkill, five miles above Philadelphia:

We have used the Lehigh Coal, and in the heating of bar

*These stoves may be had at the furnace of Reuben Trexler, Berks county, Pennsylvania.

iron for rolling we find it to contrast with Virginia Coal as follows:

With Lehigh Coal, three men will roll ten cwt. of iron for wire, and burn five bushels coal per day of twelve hours.

The wages are	$4 00
Five bushels of coal, at ninety cents, is	4 50
With Virginia Coal, it takes ten bushels to heat five cwt. of bars, which is all the three men can do with this coal in one day	$8 50
The wages as above is four dollars per day, but rolling but five cwt. a day, it will take two days to roll ten cwt., making the wages for the quantity	8 00
Suppose the coal to cost only 2½ cents per bushel, twenty bushels would be	50
	$8 50

It follows, that to us, Lehigh Coal at ninety cents, is equally cheap as Virginia Coal at two and a half cents per bushel.

WHITE & HAZARD.

Whitestown, November, 1814.

Having made a trial of the Lehigh Coal at the Pennsylvania Bank, in the large stove, I found them to answer for that purpose exceedingly well—they gave an excellent heat and burn lively. It is my opinion they are nearly equal to double the quantity of any other coal brought to this market for durability; of course, less labour is required in attending to the fire—they require a strong draught.

My opinion is, they will be found cheaper than wood; they burn clean; no smoke or smell of sulphur is observed, or any dirt flying when stirred, which is a great objection to all other coal for family use.

If the fireplaces are properly constructed for burning this coal, I am well convinced that most of the citizens of Philadelphia will give it a preference to wood.

FREDERICK GRAFF.

We, the undersigned, do certify that we are now using the stone coal for heating hoops for cut nails, and find it to exceed any other coal or wood fire for this purpose.

Our practice is, in the morning when we leave the shop for breakfast, to throw a quantity of coal on the fires, which will be fit for working on our return, and will last until we leave it at nine in the evening, when we again put on a quantity which lasts until the next morning at breakfast time. We find a very great advantage in thus having the fire ready to work at an early hour in the morning. Such a fire requires about a half bushel of coal in twelve hours.

We find also, that the hoops heat in half the time that they do with any other fire.

Upon the whole, we think that the Lehigh Coal is much the best for nailing, and not attended with one-fourth the trouble of any other fire, and that nails are, in our opinion, superior to others on account of the quickness of the heat, which does not cause the iron to scale so much.

We also cut one-fourth more nails with this fire than with a wood fire.

GEORGE SMITH,
JOHN MORGAN,
DANIEL COLKGLASER.

December 7th, 1814.

I have used in my business for years past, occasionally charcoal, sometimes Virginia coal, and at others Lehigh, and from use and careful examination of their relative value, I am perfectly satisfied that one bushel of Lehigh coal is equal in durability and value to nearly three of Virginia, and from ten to twelve of charcoal; and further, I find that they are the only coal I can depend on for welding of gun-barrels, as with them I am always sure of a true and uniform result. I have now used them twenty years, and would not be willing to be without them even if they cost me two dollars per bushel. I own three tilt hammers, and have worked for the United States and the State of Pennsylvania the last eight years.

It requires about a peck of coal a day, with a small proportion of charcoal, for one fire; with this I manufacture eight gun barrels or twenty pistol barrels, or one quart of this coal to a musket barrel.

DAVID HESS,

Smith and Gunbarrel maker, Northampton, Pa.

December 3, 1814.

I have used this kind of coal for the last two years, both for the malt-kiln as well as under the brewing copper, and also for distilling, for which purpose I find it to be superior to wood, cheaper, safer and attended with much less labor.

In distilling, with thirty bushels of this coal and half a cord of wood (to raise occasionally the heat), I distil one hundred bushels of grain in a still containing one hundred and twenty-five gallons, upon the common old construction, in ten days, when I formerly used five cords of wood for the same quantity, taking longer time and requiring much more labor.

In order to dampen the fire, whilst occasionally mashing or drawing off the still, I have only to throw on some of the finest of the coal, and when again I want to raise the heat, I put on a stick of wood. The length of the bars of my grate is twenty-two inches, of inch square iron; they are set in loose, the ends widened, so that the bars may be about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch apart, and placed thus side by side, they make a grate of fifteen inches wide—the stills are set bare to the fire, about sixteen inches above the grate, with single flues passing round each still, with doors to the furnace.

For malting, the advantages are, that producing no smoke and containing no sulphur, there is no danger of their smoking or otherwise injuring the malt, whilst the regularity of the heat is such that the fires require little or no attention at night, and there is also no danger, with common attention, of burning the malt.

For brewing, or under the boiler, I prefer it for the reasons which induce me to use it in distilling.

WILLIAM BROWN,
December 20, 1814. Brewer and Distiller.

This may certify that I have been concerned in distilling for two years past. The capacity of our large still is one hundred and twenty gallons; of the small one, seventy. We make use of the stone coal for fuel. We can, with ease, discharge our stills six times in twenty-four hours, and in that time use only about three bushels of coal, without any danger of burning the liquor or stills. It is not attended with half the labor of a wood fire, nor do we experience that difficulty of regulating the fire as is the case where wood is used. JOHN P. ARNDT.

Experiments of Mr. Smith, of Bucks County, plough manufacturer, showing the excellence of Lehigh coal for blacksmiths' work:

1st. In forging twenty plow clevices, used a full heaped half bushel, weighed 45 lb.

In making the same number of twenty, with charcoal, used six bushels, and took two hours more time.

2nd. In welding up coulters that used to require three heats with charcoal, now requires but two, and frequently done with one.

3rd. Laying share moulds and welding on the land sides, that used to require four heats each, now done in three and frequently with only two, and taken in less time.

4th. In order to make a more accurate experiment, I yesterday morning weighed a bushel for each fire (721 lbs., or the thirtieth part of a ton), having previously cut up two hundred of $\frac{3}{4}$ square iron, which they forged into fifty-three plow clevices; one fire in working twenty-eight, used all their coal and one bushel of charcoal; the other, in working twenty-five had 8 lbs. left, and completed their work in one

hour less time than the same hands had done the twenty-eight with charcoal.

They are also found to work steel better than any other kind of coal; not burning either that or iron as other coal does. From the whole of my observations (and I have been particularly attentive to the use of them the month past), I am fixed in the opinion that one bushel of this coal is worth two of the Richmond, and ten or twelve of the best charcoal. I also think Weiss's the best that I have seen, as they were so very pure that the smith had no occasion of clearing out his fire more than once a day.

The following statement taken from my book, will exhibit in a clearer light the value of Lehigh coal:—

Smith book account and wrought iron on hand, for the month of January, eighty-six days work done.....	$211
Charcoal used in forging the same, three hundred and seventy-five bushels, at $12 per hundred bushels..	45
Smith book account and wrought iron on hand, from 1st February to the 25th March, one hundred and seventy-seven days work done	733
Charcoal used, two hundred and seventy-five bushels, deduct for same in proportion for January, as the work was similar	129
Seventy-five bushels of Lehigh coal used in forging the above, $604 worth of work, at $1 per bushel.....	604
Charcoal necessary to have done the $604 worth of work, agreeable to the experiment of January, one thousand and seventy-two bushels, at $12	127
From which deduct $75, the price of the Lehigh coal...	75
Leaving the balance in favour of the Lehigh coal of...	52

It is my firm belief that the time gained is worth more than the whole price of the coal.

Tinicum, Bucks County, Pa. JOSEPH SMITH.
4th month, 2nd day, 1814.

N. B. One of my journeymen, who was the most adverse, is now using the Lehigh coal at Boyertown, Berks county, at $75 per hundred bushels, in a neighbourhood where charcoal can be purchased for one-tenth of the sum.

March 13, 1815. J. S.

I have, for two months past, made use of stone coal in my distillery, and am much pleased with it. I have ascertained that three bushels of coal (with a little dry wood to kindle) is sufficient to run my singling still six times, my doubling still one, and boil all the water for mashing, etc. I find, in using this coal, a great saving of labor, and the copper is not so liable to be injured as by wood, because there is not so much danger of burning the still, or running foul at the worm.

My mode of setting stills for this kind of coal is as follows: I draw a circle sufficiently large to give room for a circular flue, round the body of the still, of about four inches, leaving an opening of twelve inches wide and two feet deep, for an ash hole; I then raise the ash hole twelve inches high, and put on my grate, which is made of inch square bars, placed about three-fourths of an inch apart, and a sufficient number to cover the ash hole. I prefer to have the square bars riveted (instead of putting them in loose as some do) into a cross bar at each end, to keep the bars stationary; I then put up a cast iron door frame in front, of fifteen inches wide and twelve high, with a cast iron door to it; then raise the side wall and back of the furnace a little flaring to the height of the cast iron door frame, levelling the top; then put down four bricks for bearers, on which set my still; then drawing a flue of about four inches round the sides of the still, enclose it at the top rise of the breast. This mode I find to answer a very good purpose for stone coal. It is not necessary to have a slider or damper in the chimney, because by closing the front of the ash hole, and opening the door of the furnace, it will sufficiently check the operation of the fire when required.

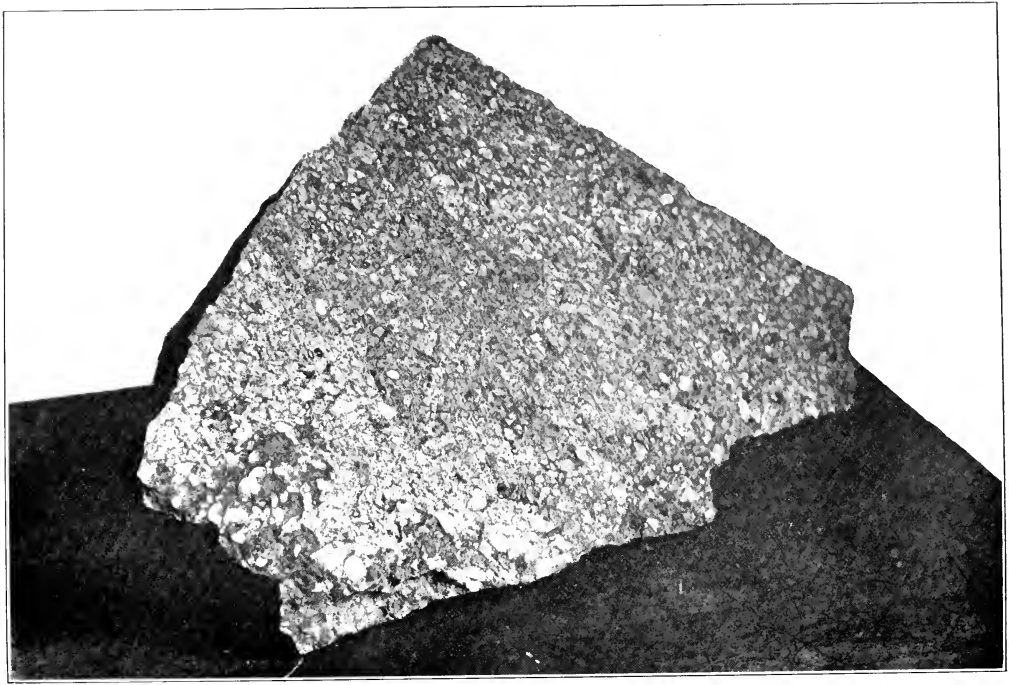
March 10, 1815. GEORGE HAINES.

I have used the Lehigh coals. They produce a greater degree of heat than any other fuel I am acquainted with—they give no smoke—contain no sulphur. I have tried them for my steam engine, and find them to exceed all others for keeping a steady fire, driving my engine well. I find that iron heated by these coals does not scale, as when heated with Virginia coals; therefore, I think a boiler will last as long again; and as they make no smoke, no soot (which is a non-conductor of heat) can accumulate on the outside of the boiler. While the boilers are clear of soot, less fuel will produce steam to drive the engine. The furnace must, however, for this purpose, be properly constructed for them.

These coals will no doubt prove the cheapest, most durable, cleanly, and pleasant fuel for warming apartments, as well as for many other useful purposes. They are without doubt the best for making edge tools.

I believe that Lehigh coal at 5s. per bushel is as cheap as Virginia at 2s. 9d. In a grate or stove, a fire of this coal will last from twelve to fourteen hours.

OLIVER EVANS.



Section of the Glacial Rock on Shawnee Mountain, Plymouth, Pa.

A STUDY OF THE GLACIAL ROCK ON SHAWNEE MOUNTAIN.

BY FREDERIC CORSS, M. D.,*
Member of the Society.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OCT. 26, 1906.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Christopher Wren, walking down from the inner crest of Shawnee Mountain towards Welsh Hill, had traversed half the distance when he stepped upon a piece of moss which instantly slipped from under him, and he fell violently to the ground. Looking about to see what had struck him, he perceived a rock polished like a granite monument, almost covered with the moss but which was not attached to it.

Recently becoming interested in glacial action he revisited the spot and found the ledge had not got away nor perceptably changed in appearance. The rock is a coarse conglomerate like the surrounding exposed ledges. The quartz pebbles are unusually large, and the matrix looks like horn blende, but is exceedingly hard and resistant to the chisel. The exposed surface of this rock is about even with the surrounding soil, and has probably until recently been covered with vegetable matter, which has served to protect it from weathering. The surface is about 14 by 24 feet in extent, the pebbles being worn down even with the matrix, and the whole covered with countless glacial striations presenting a most beautiful typical structure of a glaciated ledge of rock.

Our first exhibit is a study by Artist S. R. Smith, in black and white, made upon the spot. You see the scene is one of indescribable beauty, and not being disturbed for a great many years, vegetation has pursued its own sweet will. The abandoned road in the picture was used by the early settlers

* Dr. Corss died April 1, 1908.

in crossing from the town of Plymouth to early Trucksville and other locations back of the mountain.

Our second exhibit shows the direction of the striations as reported in the second geological survey, and determined upon this rock by careful measurement. This diagram may be depended upon as accurate, and has been drawn by Mr. Wren with great care.

Our third exhibit shows the dip of the rock and the upward course of the striations.

Our fourth exhibit is a fragment of the ledge itself, generously provided by Mr. Ashley, the owner of the beautiful bit of woodland in which it was found.

A GLACIAL EPOCH.

Adopting the accepted theory that glaciation is the result of the coincidence of mid-winter aphelion with maximum eccentricity, we are told by mathematicians that the last glacial period terminated some fifty thousand years ago. It is hard to believe that our rock has suffered so little weathering in that immense lapse of time, although the ground around it consists of a deep layer of humus, formed by the decay of centuries of leaves and bodies of trees, which serve only to emphasize the astonishing durability of conglomerate rock. It is not recorded that any earthquake occurred after Mr. Wren's fall, and the irregular fracture dipping down into the ledge evidences by its weathering its extreme age. This bit of woodland is unequalled in beauty by anything growing in Pennsylvania, and on visiting it you could easily imagine a procession of woodland sprites moving through this shady glade. Indeed, I myself met the queen of the woodland fairies on this hillside, and was not surprised to hear one of the retinue recite:

> "And this our life, exempt from public haunt,
> Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
> Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

So I named this place the Forest of Arden.

My recent superficial observation of glaciers in the Canadian Rockies and Selkirk Mountains, as well as of those in the southern arm of Alaska, is that the glacial period in those regions is now coming to a close. The glaciers are what the people call dead glaciers, by which they mean they melt away at the foot as fast as they advance from inland. Indeed, the Muir Glacier and the Foster or Taku, tho' living, are probably losing their pristine grandeur, although sufficiently formidable to be worth a visit.

Not far away from them is advancing a glacier which has evidently been there a great many years, as its moraine is now about a mile broad, and extends up and down the shore of the inlet for about three miles. Upon the middle of this moraine I noticed a Douglass fir tree, probably three feet in diameter, which shows that this moraine is very ancient. The vegetation upon this is very luxuriant, the water front being marsh grass, fire weed, canebrake; farther inland double spruce and Douglass fir, with immense clumps of tag alder and some Arctic willow.

Not far from the foot of the ice are many sharp parallel ridges indicating that the ice had advanced and pushed up the mound of gravel in front of it, then retreated, leaving a hollow to be slowly filled up by the small pebbles which now form the precipitate from the glacier itself. An interesting fact not enlarged upon in geological writings is that the stream of water flowing from beneath the glacier has an opaque, milky white color, caused by the trituration of the ice upon the rocks. The deep groove underneath the glacier appears to be made more by the running water than by the ice. This is supposed to be the origin of the so-called canals in southern and eastern Alaska, probably when the land was much higher than it is at present.

THE MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN HENRY SHOEMAKER'S COMPANY NORTHAMPTON CO. (PA.) RANGERS, 1781.

The folded sheet inserted in Volume X, at this page, was printed for insertion in Volume IX, 1905, but was inadvertently omitted.

We are indebted to Mrs. Mary Frances (Shoemaker) Snyder, wife of Mr. George W. Snyder, formerly of Wilkes-Barré, for the privilege of presenting a copy of a fine photograph of the original roster. Mrs. Snyder is the great granddaughter of Captain Shoemaker, through his son, Jacob Shoemaker, whose son, Charles Shoemaker, was her father.

The original muster roll is still preserved in the Shoemaker family.

On comparison with the list of this company, published in Pennsylvania Archives, 2nd Series, Vol. XXIII, page 299, and 5th Series, Vol. VIII, pages 379, 417 and 420, this roll will be found somewhat different in the spelling of the names of its members, as well as in the number composing the command.

ERS, 1781.

nk and file of this Company will be found in Vol. XXIII
ce for Wise, Purlon for Boarlen. The printed list omits
t

manded by Col° ..... 1781.

itute ace of	Belongs to Clafs.	Batt[n]	Remarks.
. . . . .	5	5	Days
. . . . .	. .	. .	In Service * *
. . . . .	. .	. .	* * * [2 words unintelligible]
. . . . .	. .	. .	

a fubstitute in the place of	Belongs to Clafs.	Batt[n]	Remarks.
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. . . . .	5	5	. . . . .
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. . . . .	. .	. .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. .	. .	. . . . .
George gower	. .	. .	. . . . .
Lewis gower	. .	. .	. . . . .
Decem[r]	. .	. .	. . . . .
Novem	. .	. .	. . . . .
. . . . .	. .	. .	. . . . .
Peter fredrek	. .	. .	. . . . .
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Discharged 16 Dec . .	. .	. .	. . . . .
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TIVES.

	Dr & Ff.	
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	1	
	1	

Company witho

[signed]

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of the Musterma

B STROUD, L Co

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN HENRY SHOEMAKER'S COMPANY, PENN'A RANGERS, 1781.

The following Muster Roll is carefully copied from a clear photograph of the original now owned by a lady of Stroudsburg. The names only of the rank and file of this Company will be found in Vol. XXIII Penn'a Archives, 3d Series, pp. 299–300, entitled "Rangers on the Frontier, 1778–1783," containing many inaccuracies in names, such as Alter for Auter, Nice for Wise, Purlon for Boarlen. The printed list omits the names of Major Nelson, and privates Hess, Lewis, Wedge, Sloan.

A Muster Roll of Capt Henry Shoemaker Company consisting of different Clafses of Northampton Melitia now in the fervice of the United States commanded by Colo 1781.

	Names & Rank.	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	Time of Entrance	a Substitute in the place of	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	Remarks.
Commifsion Officers	1 John Nelson Major			14		5	5	Days
	1 Henry Shoemaker Capt			14				In Service * *
	1 William Clark Lieut			14				* * * [2 words unintelligible]
	1 Henery Wife Enfn			14				

NO.	SERJEANTS	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	Ap	a Substitute Now in place of	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	
1	George cowan	5	5	16				
2	Archabald Himes			24				
Clark								
3	Ralph Martin			16				
"								
"								
	Privates.			Entd				
1	Moses Chambers			16				
2	John Cutright			14	Benjamin Vancampen			
3	John gummings			19	Isaiah ginnings			
4	Isaac Winings			18	Clark winings			
5	John Hamrichon			18	John Dewit			
6	James Bowman			22				
7	Levy Cutright			14				
8	Cancelors Ennis			19				
9	Moles Favitt			24				
10	Henry Auter			24				
11	John Lain			14				
12	Thomas Stackhous			24				
13	Michael guin			24				
14	Abraham vonganden			14				Defched 30 of Dec. 1780
15	Asy Favitt			24	Jofhua Wedge			Defched 18 of Dec.
16	John Taylor			22	John Clark			
17	Phillip Taylor			22				
18	Joleph Long			21	William gigher			
19	William Labar			21	Moſes Boldin			Defched 16 of Decem.
20	Edward Aumerman			21				
21	Chriftcon Hefs			26	John Sillimen			Defched 30 of Dec.
22	Richard goodwin			28				
23	george Mock			28				Do 18 Do.
24	Johanas Decker			14				
25	Daniel Lawres			20				
26	John Wedge			1	William Roben			
27	Abraham Abel			1				
28	John Hendy			22				

No.	Corporals Drum & Fifer.	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	Ap ed point	a fubstitute in the place of	Belongs to Clafs.	Belongs to Batt'n	Remarks.
1	Daniel McDowl			16				
2	John Jacobs	5	5	14		5	5	
3	Franfes Wood	5	5	14				
4	Aron Van campen	5	5	10				
	Drum							
	Fifer							
	Privates.			60 Entd.				
29	Aron pugh			22				
30	Lewis Reamings			14	George gower			
31	Phillip Shafer			14	Lewis gower			
32	Jefs Shafer			14	Decemr			
33	Phillip Jempter			16	Novem.			
34	Dorrance Kunkel			14				
35	Abraham Minnigar			27	Peter fredrek			
36	Daniel wife			14				
37	Henery [Teeter]			14				
38	George Shafer			14				
39	John Sloan			20				
40	John Shafer			20				
41	Abraham Wimer			14				
42	Michael Raufberry			14				
43	William Williams			14				
44	Robert Simerton			14	Disch 22d Dec			
45	John Middaugh			14	Do			
46	John Boarlen			29				
47	Jacob Snell			16				
48	William Vanaman			18				
49	Aron Depue			18				
50	John Lockerd			18	Discharged 16 Dec			
51	John Hillman			16				

PROOF OF THE EFFECTIVES.

Mager	Captn	Lieut Ensn	Serjents	Corporl	Dr & Ff.		Privats
1 Absent	1 1	1 1	3	3	1		17
Present	1 1	1	3	3	1		34
Total 1	1 1	1	3	3	1		51

I do Swear that the within Muster Role is a true State of the Company without fraud to the United States or any Individual to the best of my knowledge

[signed] Henry Shoemaker Capt

Sworn Before me ye 11 of Jenary 1781
Samuel Rea Justife of the Peace for Northampton County

Mustered at Fort Penn January the 1ft 1781 in the Absence of the Mustermaster
Jacob Stroud, L Colo

rivats
17
34
51

ud to the United States

ERY SHOEMAKER, Capt

OLDEN TIMES IN BRADFORD COUNTY, PA.

BY I. N. INGHAM,
of Bradford County, Pa.

READ BEFORE THE WYOMING HISTORICAL AND GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The first settler within the boundaries of what is now Wilmot Township (where I was born, and have always lived) was Edward Hicks, who made a possession at the mouth of the Sugar Run in 1775, and lived there about one year. He was a squatter, the Connecticut title to the land on which he lived was held by Amaziah Close, but who never lived on the place. Edward Hicks was suspected of being a Tory, and in December, 1777, was arrested with sixteen other Tories residing along the river, from Black Walnut to Sheshequin, taken down to Wyoming, and held as prisoners for some time. When they were released, he probably went up the river with other Tories to Tioga, or beyond, leaving his family destitute.

In March, 1778, Lt. Col. George Dorrance, with 150 men, was sent up to remove the Whig families and their effects down to Wyoming, in apprehension of the Indian invasion, which took place the following July.

Col. Dorrance made a big raft of the abandoned houses and church at Friedenshutten, took down the families of Amos York and other Whig settlers, and also the family of Edward Hicks, and the families of several other Tories who had been left without means of support.

In 1776 Prince Bryant, from Providence, R. I., bought the rights of Amaziah Close to three hundred acres of land "on the South side of the river opposite Wyaluchin." He was at this time post rider, or mail carrier, from Wyoming to Hartford, Conn., making a round trip every two weeks. It is not known that he ever lived on the place, and in April,

1777, he sold it to Benjamin Eaton for £200. Eaton lived on the place a short time, and sold it to Isaac Benjamin, who resided on it until 1789, when he conveyed all his rights to Jonas Ingham, a native of Bucks County, Pa., who soon afterwards conveyed the same to his son, Joseph Ingham, also of Bucks County, who moved on the farm with his family in 1795.

Thomas Brown was the first settler to venture up from Wyoming after the Indian invasion. He came up with his family in 1780, pushing up a large canoe in the river, and driving a cow on the bank. He built a house, and made a clearing about half a mile above the mouth of the creek, and lived there until 1789, when Jonas Ingham bought his possession, and he moved over the river to Browntown—named in his honor, and where some of his descendants (among the most respectable citizens of the county) still reside.

Jonas Ingham, after transferring his title to the Sugar Run farm to his son, moved up the Wyalusing Creek to a place about a mile above Camptown, where he bought the Connecticut title to the "Staple's Pitch," where the Skiffs had lived prior to the battle of Wyoming. On this place, nearly three miles from any inhabitant, he settled his family. He had expected that his purchase would come inside the bounds of Springfield Township, but when the lines were run he found it outside the territory where the Connecticut title would hold the land, and after being served with a writ of ejectment he was obliged to purchase the Pennsylvania title.

In an address at a public meeting held at Tioga Point, he expressed his feeling on the repeal of the Confirming Law very strongly; and afterwards in a discourse at a 4th of July celebration, held at Wyalusing, in 1801, he denounced the Intrusion Laws, by which the people were very much harrassed and wronged. In 1804 he was chosen to represent

Luzerne County in the State Legislature, and mainly through his efforts the obnoxious laws were repealed.

In 1806 Robert Robison, a surveyor, was tracing lines in the vicinity of Camptown. The people fearing that this was being done to dispossess them of their lands, became greatly excited, and determined to stop the survey. Apprehending that the people, who were nearly frantic with excitement, might injure the surveyor, Mr. Ingham charged them to hurt nobody, nor let any one appear in arms about the surveyor, and advised that some one should break his compass, as that would effectually put a stop to the survey.

Accordingly, when a crowd of the settlers had gathered about the surveyor, Job Camp smashed the compass with a club. Not long afterwards Camp and three others were arrested and taken down to Philadelphia for trial, and Mr. Ingham went voluntarily to assist them. He says: "I took all the blame upon myself. I stated the case as it really was. I said the people were ignorant, and only did what I bid them, which I thought was better than what might have happened otherwise. Their lawyer expatiated largely on the commendable part I had acted. Another lawyer arose and, addressing the court, said he was perfectly well acquainted with me (which was true), and that I was a very good man. Thus, contrary to my expectations, I received great honor and applause, when I apprehended I should receive severe censure and reprimand, as the encourager and ringleader of outlaws." The prisoners were released by paying the costs and returned home.

Although of Quaker parentage, Mr. Ingham was, during the years 1777 and 1778, in active service with the Bucks County militia, and during the months of November, December and January suffered much with cold, lying out of doors on the ground without any other covering than a single blanket. At the battle of Gulf Mills he was one of the last to leave the field, and came near being taken prisoner.

Charles Miner, the historian, says of him that "he possessed a mind well cultivated by scientific research, and was a model of temperance, and a promoter of the peace and harmony of society." Jonas Ingham died October 28, 1820. His wife was Elizabeth Beaumont, the daughter of a Bucks County Quaker.

Joseph Ingham was a mill wright, and for a number of years after coming to Sugar Run worked at his trade. He built the Homet mills at Frenchtown, a mill for Bartholomew Laporte, Sr., some mills in Wyalusing, and in 1801 erected a sawmill for himself, and a few years later a gristmill. After this he gave his attention to his mills and to farming. At one time he kept a small store.

Wild animals at that time were very plentiful in the woods, and destructive to sheep, swine and poultry. To protect his farm stock, Mr. Ingham raised two dogs. When very young, though brothers, of the same age, size and color, they differed wonderfully in disposition and conduct. One of them was very ferocious, being bright, vigilant, active and displaying great intelligence, giving promise of making a useful watchdog. The other acted rather stupid, dull and lazy, sleeping most of the time. Not much was expected of him.

When full grown, an amazing change had taken place in their characters and conduct. The bright, vigilant, active pup became a lazy, cowardly cur, and could not be induced to take a pig by the ear. The stupid, sleepy pup developed into one of the most intelligent, courageous and watchful dogs in the country. He was known to seize a bull by the nose on the full run and throw him flat on the ground, and always seemed to be awake and on guard, night and day. The one was a valuable dog, the other good for nothing. "One night," said Thomas Ingham, "my father and I were awakened by the howling of the cowardly dog. When I got up in the morning he led me up on the orchard hill above

the house. The other dog was missing. A tracking snow had fallen the evening before, and I found the tracks of a wild beast, and the dog's tracks. The wild beast had come from the woods and started for the sheep barn. He had been intercepted by the dogs and turned on his back tracks, evidently having given up the intention of a mutton supper from that well-guarded sheep fold.

"When about fifteen rods from the house, on the top of the hill, the courageous dog had attacked him. If he had expected any assistance from his cowardly brother he did not get it. Evidently the cowardly brother believed that 'discretion was the better part of valor,' and kept himself at a safe distance from the combat. There were evidences of a desperate fight between the dog and the wild beast. The snow for rods around was trampled and bloody where the combatants had fought standing on their hind legs, and fought lying on the ground, rolling and tumbling. The wild beast was a panther, larger, and with sharper teeth and claws than the dog who died on the battle field in the unequal contest, and when found had been partly eaten up by the hungry panther, the remainder having been dragged about a dozen rods and buried under the roots of a tree which had lately been blown down by the wind."

Mr. Ingham, with Eliphalet Marsh, a noted hunter, started in pursuit of the panther, which had gone about a mile into the woods, pawed together some leaves from under the snow and lain down to rest after his exhausting battle with the dog. Startled up from his slumber by the dogs, he sprang into a tree, where he was soon dispatched by the rifles of his pursuers. The cowardly dog was very brave when his enemy was dead. Soon as the lifeless panther fell to the ground he sprang upon the dead body and bit and shook it as long as he was allowed to do so. Joseph Ingham was twice married, his first wife being Pamela Ellicott, a Quakeress, and his second, Mrs. Laura Vose. He died June 11, 1829, leaving eight sons, only one of whom is now living.

Next to the first settler in that part of Wilmot Township called Quick's Bend (Leonard Lott having been the first for one year), was Thomas Keeney, who lived on what is now called the Joseph Gamble place. He was a native of Litchfield, Conn., but had resided for some time at Wapwallapeck. He brought his family up in 1785, and not long afterwards was arrested as one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering, and taken with others down to Wilkes-Barré, where he was kept in confinement all Summer. While he was absent, a party of men came and were taking his canoe without permission, in spite of Mrs. Keeney's remonstrances, but the brave woman hung on to the chain with such resolution, even after being dragged into the water, that the ruffians went away, leaving her in possession. Neither was this woman afraid of wild beasts, of which the woods were full. One night she heard a noise in the hog pen, and knew by the sound that a bear and the hogs were fighting. Seizing a pitchfork she rushed out, and by the use of this effective weapon drove off the bear with some wounds in his body.

James Quick, one of the earliest settlers in the Bend (and in whose honor the place was named), came about 1791, and raised a large and very respectable family. He often said he was offered the Sharts farm for a barrel of eels. He had the eels, and was catching more every night in his weir, but considered the eels better property than uncleared land, of which he already had more than he needed.

In after years his wife used to speak humorously of the hardships and privations endured by the early settlers. She said that one season, long before harvest, all their grain and meat had been consumed, and none of their neighbors were any better off than themselves. The whole neighborhood would have starved to death had it not been for "pussley" greens. "I never saw," she declared, "pussley so plentiful and so big, but the women got so weak from starvation that it took two of them to pull a plant, and when it *did* come

they would both fall over backwards." She assisted in the harvest field, and could rake and bind and keep up with the cradler—a feat which but few men could accomplish. In a spirit of joking boastfulness, she said she could rake and bind and "keep a sheaf in the air all the time."

Timothy Beeman moved his family from Connecticut to Wilmot in March, 1799, and settled on what is now called the Holland place, on Sugar Hill. He was a carpenter, and built himself a frame house, and lived on the place until his death in 1830. His oldest son, Seymour, bought the farm and lived on it for many years, and then sold to James Holland. He never married, but kept bachelor's hall, and followed farming. Once he was haying in a "catchy" season, and had some hay wet three times after he had dried it, and had it dry the fourth time, but before the team could be got out and the hay drawn to the barn, a shower came up very quickly. Seeing that it would again be wet, he out with a match and burned it just before the down-pour came. "There," said he to his helper, in a tone of exultation, "I guess I got the start of the Devil this time!"

Judson Beeman, a brother of Seymour, also a farmer, had a three year old colt which had sought shelter under a tree during a thunder shower, and was killed by lightning. He bore his loss with Christian resignation, but the next week, when another thunder shower came on, and a terrific clap of thunder jarred the windows in the house, and resounded from mountain to mountain, he exclaimed: "Boo-woo-woo! you want another colt, don't you?"

In Bradford County, in early times, funerals were not conducted as they are now. Judson Beeman told me he came into the county in 1799, and soon after attended the funeral of a respectable elderly man in Wyalusing, who died in good financial circumstances. Where Mr. Beeman came from in Connecticut, a sermon was preached, and funerals were conducted with proper order and decorum, and he expected to see the same orderly management here; but, to

his surprise, he found the men all out of doors telling hunting stories, and the women in the house. There was no preacher, and no funeral director. After awhile one of the men said: "I suppose the time has come for this funeral to begin." So saying, he went to the corn house, brought out a two gallon jug full of whiskey, and after taking a big horn himself, passed the jug around; nobody refused a drink. He and four or five others then went into the house and brought out the coffin containing the corpse, placed it on a bier, and started for the burying-ground, about a half mile distant. The mourners, their friends and neighbors, straggled along on foot, just as it happened. Arriving at the burying-ground, the body was lowered into the grave; the grave was filled, and that was all there was of it.

John M. Quick, a son of James Quick, lived about a half mile above his father's house. He said to me: "I had nine fine hogs, which ran in the woods, and all but one were killed and eaten by bears. That one, taught by the calamity to his brothers, kept out of the woods, and slept beside the straw stack in the barnyard. One night I heard him coming towards the house, calling out, 'Ugh! ugh! ugh!' in distressful tones (as I believe) for me to help. I sprang out of bed, seized my axe, and without waiting to dress ran out of the house, leaving the door open behind me. The hog was so closely pressed he dashed into the house as a city of refuge, and the bear came so close that I could almost strike him with the axe. I could not get that hog out of the house until after daylight—he absolutely refused to go." Mr. Quick said that deer at that time could be seen as many as eighteen in a drove, and he had seen them standing in the river fighting flies like cattle, and that they were destructive to wheat fields before harvest, traveling through them and biting off the heads.

Mr. Quick sold his farm to John Morrow, father of the late Judge Paul D. Morrow, and after Mr. Morrow had moved on it he went through the swamp as a near cut to

get to a neighbor's house. Beside a log, in a nest of leaves, he found some little baby bears. Picking up one out of curiosity, it squealed like a pig, and presently the mother came on a run, with her mouth wide open. Mr. Morrow having no weapon for defense, hastily climbed into a small tree. The enraged animal finding the tree too small for her to climb, gnawed the bark off to show her hatred to the man who had dared to touch one of her children. Finding that she could not get up to Mr. Morrow, and that he had no intention of coming down to her, she took her little cubs and went away.

Benjamin Budd was the first settler in Terrytown, having built a house and moved his family there in 1774. Like the other settlers on the upper Susquehanna, they went down to Wyoming before the Indian invasion of 1778. Thither misfortunes followed them. Mrs. Budd, with a leg accidentally broken by a fall, was carried into Forty Fort previous to the battle. When the Indians came into the fort after the battle, Peter Hendrick, an Indian, with whom they had been acquainted at Terrytown, and who had been very friendly and kind to them when living there, recognized them, and urged them to return to their home up the river, saying their house was still standing, and that he would protect them. His invitation was not accepted, although they believed he was honest and sincere. They went down the river, like many of the other settlers, to Northumberland, where Mr. Budd and two of his sons died with smallpox. He was a Quaker and opposed to war on principle, consequently was not in good favor with either the "Yankees" or "Pennymites," who were contending with arms for the possession of the valley.

Jonathan Terry moved his family up from Wyoming in 1786, and lived the first year in a house which stood above the mouth of the Wyalusing Creek, near the site of the ancient Indian village of Gohontoto, and of the deep cut of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. In 1787 he moved over to

Terrytown, on a farm now owned by his grandson, Jonathan Terry. In 1806 he built a large new house, two stories high, with hewn logs, clapboarded on the outside, ceiled on the inside, and with heavy plank doors three inches thick—evidently intended for defense against Indian raids. The house is still standing, being now 100 years old, in a state of good preservation, and inhabited by one of his great grandsons.

In 1812 Jonathan Terry was commissioned a Justice of the Peace by Governor Simon Snyder, and held the office with general satisfaction until 1821, when he resigned. He possessed a sound judgment, a friendly disposition, and his integrity was never doubted. He had eight sons and three daughters, all of whom, excepting one, were raised to maturity.

Jonathan Terry and his wife (the daughter of Uriah Terry) were first cousins, and some doctors allege that the intermarriage of near relatives degenerates the offspring. Such, however, was not the case in this instance. Their daughters were taller than their mother, and their sons were all uncommonly large men—larger than their father—and the whole family were intellectually the equals of any family in the county. A few years after Jonathan Terry settled in Terrytown his father, Parshall Terry., Sr., moved his family up.

Parshall Terry, Sr., and his family (including Jonathan and his wife) were in Forty Fort at the time of the disastrous battle of Wyoming. Jonathan Terry, in his narrative, says: "Two companies of Continental troops were on the march not far off, coming in to aid the settlement. Capt. [Lazarus] Stewart had been a ringleader in killing the Conestoga Indians in Lancaster County—a matter well known in the history of Pennsylvania. The leading officers in the fort were for delaying the attack until the expected reinforcements arrived, or perhaps keep the fort and defend themselves therein. Stewart was of a contrary opinion. A

very warm altercation, in a special manner, took place between Stewart and Col. Denison as to the expediency of attacking the enemy under the present conditions. Stewart seemed to be under the impression that it would be as easy to kill Indian warriors in the woods as it had been to break open the jail in Lancaster and kill the poor, defenseless group of men and women, *i. e.*, Indians and squaws, without means of either fighting or fleeing; therefore he would fight that very day, or else march his men back and never attempt to aid them any more; and finally charged Denison and those of his opinion with cowardice. Denison, well known to be a brave, candid man, now became provoked to anger, and he said he would not bear that. If Stewart would go out and die (oaths passed between them) he would venture himself in it."

Jonathan Terry was placed as a sentry on the road about three-fourths of a mile from the fort. He says in his narrative: "In a short time I heard the battle commence, but it was of short duration. I heard the Indian yell on our men beginning to retreat, and as they bent their course for the fort the report of single guns came nearer and nearer to me, nor was it long until a wounded man on horseback came past me with bad news. He had received a ball in the thigh, and a doctor who was in the engagement kindly set him on his own horse and went on foot himself. The fugitives now crowded past me, all bearing doleful tidings. I then retreated to the fort myself. Through the night our poor fellows came in one by one—seldom two together."

My maternal grandmother, Deborah (Terry) Horton, daughter of Parshall Terry, Sr., was in the fort with her father's family. She was eleven years old at the time, and the events which took place were vividly impressed upon her memory, and never effaced. I heard her relate the following: "When my brother, Parshall Terry, Jr., came in he spoke to us kindly, saying he had come to save our lives,

but seemed overcome with shame. When my father upbraided him with the wickedness of his conduct, and the horrible company he was in, he could not look us in the face or answer a single word. My father had on a pair of new shoes, which at that time were articles of great importance which but few could afford to wear in warm weather. An Indian, observing them, got down on his knees and recklessly cut the strings with a knife, and took them off his feet. My brother, who was present, had not influence enough with the Indians to prevent them from robbing us of every thing they could carry away. We had a three year old colt, which had been brought inside the fort, and two great big Indians got on its back and rode it off, and we never saw it again."

Parshall Terry, Jr., remained in the service of the British until the close of the war in 1783, when he settled in Canada, where the government gave him large tracts of land for his services. I received a letter from Thomas E. Champion, a journalist, resident of Toronto, a great grandson of Parshall Terry, Jr., from which the following is an extract: "Parshall Terry, Jr., came to Canada in 1783 and settled first at Kingston, at the east end of Lake Ontario, then known as Catawaqui, or sometimes Frontenac, where he received very large tracts of land from the British government for his services during the war and as an early settler.

"What Parshall Terry did in Kingston is only conjectured, but it is believed he was interested in the export of timber. While living there he made the acquaintance of Andrew Thompson, a Scotchman, who also had left the United States on the conclusion of peace. Andrew Thompson was my maternal great grandfather. The friendship between the two families exists to this day. In 1792 Parshall Terry came to York, the present city of Toronto, then a wilderness, and built a sawmill on the banks of the Don—a river of some magnitude, to the east of the city. It is said that

he was a member of the first parliament for upper Canada, but there is no actual proof of the fact, if fact it is, as nearly all the early records were lost in the War of 1812.

"His death was a very tragical one. Going home one night, the bridge over the Don gave way while he was on it on horseback, and Parshall Terry was borne into eternity. It was conjectured that he tried to swim his horse across the river, as fragments of the animal's tail were found in his hands when his body was recovered the next morning. This occurred in 1807. Parshall Terry married soon after coming to Canada. I do not know what his wife's maiden name was. She was his second wife. Who his first wife was, or where he married her, or when she died, I have not the faintest idea, but I believe they had a daughter.

"By his second marriage Parshall Terry had a very large family, certainly eight, perhaps more. There were Sarah Maria (my grandmother), Lydia, Lucy, Mary, Deborah, Ann and Eliza; and one son, Timothy, who disgraced the family by joining the Mormons about fifty-five years ago. He had a son named Joel, whom I knew in my boyhood. Joel had also been among the Mormons, but he was much more of a fool than a knave.

"Sarah Maria married Edward William Thompson, my grandfather. Lydia married George Thompson, Eliza married Col. Ferguson, Ann, Dr. Lee, a Virginian, and Deborah, a Mr. Thomas.

"My only son, who is in England, bears the name of Thomas Terry, and, though still a youth, is intensely proud of his second name. There are hundreds upon hundreds of Parshall Terry's descendants in Canada. There are the Bells, Champions, Thompsons—at least a dozen families—the Strathys, Imbacks, Fishers, Dalys, Irelands, Pattersons, Cornells, and many more. I am afraid I shall weary you with all these details; you must excuse me if I do so.

"Whatever Parshall Terry's faults may have been as a politician, and you know Canadians would view his conduct

in a different light to what you naturally do—he left a splendid name behind him. I can remember the respect with which my grandfather always spoke of him, although he was a boy at the time Parshall Terry flourished, and his last surviving daughter, Mrs. Lee, who died in 1874, aged 80, fairly worshipped her father's memory. He was a man of great determination, and old settlers used to tell of his inflexible integrity.

"I may just say about myself that I am a journalist by profession; was educated at Upper Canada College, in this city, and have traveled nearly all over the world. I am in my fifty-third year, and have one sister older, and a sister and brother younger than myself.

"Your kinsman,

"THOS. E. CHAMPION."

I will say here Parshall Terry, Jr.'s first wife was Amy Stevens, of Wyoming. Soon after their marriage they lived awhile at Sheshequin, afterwards at Tioga and Niagara.

Job Chillawa, one of the most prominent Indians at Wyalusing, although entertaining great respect for the Christian religion and friendship for the Moravian missionaries, had never joined the church or been baptized, and did not go with the others to Ohio. In 1774, two years after their departure, he received a patent for 623 acres of land, with allowance of six per cent. The grant included the site of the village of Friedenshutten and the river flats, much of the land being cleared. In 1775 he sold the tract to Henry Pawling, a wealthy farmer living in Montgomery County, Pa., near Valley Forge, the products of whose farm had helped to feed Washington's army in his Winter quarters. Pawling sent three of his sons to cultivate the farm, which no doubt he had intended to give them; but when they embraced Tory principles and went down to Wyoming with John Butler and his horde of savages to massacre and pillage the inhabitants, he bequeathed the land to his daughter

Catharine, married to Joseph Stalford, and in May, 1792, they, with their four children, Benjamin, John P., Joseph and Elizabeth, moved on it. Joseph Stalford's aged father, Samuel Stalford, lived with them. At the death of Joseph Stalford the farm was divided between his three sons. The shares of Benjamin and John are still owned and cultivated by the Stalfords; the share of Joseph having passed out of the family name. The daughter, Elizabeth, married Robert Robinson, the surveyor who had his compass broken at Camptown, and lived in Lewistown, Pa.

Capt. Edward Daugherty moved from Berks County, Pa., to Wyalusing in 1802, where he lived one year, and then removed to Union Springs, N. Y. His wife was Mary Pawling, sister to Catharine Pawling, wife of Joseph Stalford. While living at Wyalusing, Capt. Daugherty's daughter Rebecca married John Hollenback. Previous to his marriage, he says in his "Recollections," "I enlisted in the army at Wilkes Barre in 1798 under Capt. Samuel Bowman. They set me right away at recruiting. I enlisted 14 men at Wyalusing by Kingsley's Spring. I got them to play ball, and sent to Justus Gaylord's for two gallons of whiskey, and after they got well 'Yorked' I paid them eight silver dollars apiece. When the women got hold of it they were going to kill me. I slept in the little old barn south of Peter Steven's house to keep out of their way." After Mr. Hollenback settled in Wyalusing he built one of the best grist mills in the country, and kept a full country store. His second wife was Rebecca Birney.

Mr. Hollenback was a bold, blunt man, who did not like to hear people claim honors to which they were not entitled, and like some other old soldiers when excited, was a little profane. There was a public debate at Wyalusing, and an Irishman, not a year in America, commenced his speech by saying: "Our forefathers fought, bled and died in the

Revolutionary War for Independence—" "Your forefathers!" exclaimed Mr. Hollenback, "No! you d— alien! *Your* forefathers fought against us!"

Maj. John Taylor, an early settler in Wyalusing, and whose wife was the daughter of Capt. Aholiab Buck, who fell at Wyoming, told me he was thrown from a horse, and his side kept lame so long he went down to Wilkes-Barré to consult old Dr. Wm. Hooker Smith, of Wyoming fame. He told the doctor he had hurt his side badly, but did not tell him how. The doctor, after examination, said, "You have been 'wrastling' with some man a d— sight stouter than you are, and got thrown!"

Politics became very warm in 1844. The Whigs held a meeting at Sugar Run, which was addressed by Charles F. Welles, Sr. Mr. Welles was an educated man, a good public speaker, an ardent supporter of Henry Clay for the presidency, whom he greatly resembled in person, and for whom he was sometimes mistaken when from home. When Mr. Welles had concluded an excellent speech, Gideon Fitch, a farmer living in the neighborhood, was called upon. After speaking with great animation for three minutes, he paused, coughed and said: "I don't know as I am grammatical?"

"Never mind," said Mr. Welles, "you are emphatical, which is better."

Mr. Welles sold a timber lot and mill site on the Sugar Run to John Gartland, an Irishman. I was employed to run the lines. Gartland said: "I will have to hire a millwright to build my mill, but I can build the dam *myself.*" "Mr. Gartland," said Mr. Welles, "you couldn't build a dam that would hold sheep!"

The first frame house in Wyalusing was built by Joseph Stalford, and was burned July, 1851, and four men were consumed in the flames. They were Henry Fisher and his son Abraham, contractors on the North Branch Canal; Thomas Flanagan, their boss, and Emanuel Goldsmith, their cook. All the unfortunate men were from Wilkes-Barré.

Monroe Coolbaugh, who was in their employ, escaped by jumping from the chamber window. Judge L. P. Stalford and his family got out of the burning building safely. A young daughter of the judge was carried down from the chamber by Susan Brown, and the stairs were ablaze with fire immediately after their escape.

"Black Tom" (as he was called) had been a slave in the Pawling and Stalford families, and became free at the age of twenty-eight years, in accordance with the emancipation act of Pennsylvania. Maj. John Taylor told me he was with a company of his neighbors fishing for shad. Part of them were in a flat boat—Black Tom being one of the number. Tom fell out in deep water and came up under the boat with such force they distinctly heard his head strike the bottom of the boat, which was fairly raised by the concussion. They expected he would be drowned, but he soon swam out and climbed into the boat, not more harmed than a muskrat.

After Tom was married he lived near Israel Buck's, on the Wyalusing. One day quite a number of people were working on the road, Black Tom among them. Mr. Buck was relating that of a large flock of chickens he had raised something had caught them one at a time until only one old cock was left. Black Tom was observed to stop work, and leaning his chin on his hoe handle, listen attentively to Mr. Buck's narration. When it was finished, he said: "Mr. Buck, where does your old cock roost that he don't get caught?" Mr. Buck incautiously told him. The next morning the cock was gone, and Mr. Buck got a search warrant and constable and went to his colored neighbor's house, where they found the old cock in a pot cooking over the fire for dinner, and his feathers in a basket behind the door. Further search revealed a bag full of feathers plucked from Mr. Buck's poultry.

AN ORIGINAL LETTER FROM WILLIAM PENN.

The following fragment of a letter from William Penn is a verbatim copy of the original now in the possession of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society. It was presented to the Society years ago by the late Dr. Edward Rodman Mayer, then one of the Vice-Presidents of the Society.

To whom it was addressed does not appear, but the date was August, 1708. This is determined by the mention in the letter that "Lord Lovelace sails in a month." This was John, fourth Baron Lovelace, grandson of Francis Lovelace, Colonial Governor of New York, 1668. The fourth Baron was appointed by the Crown Colonial Governor of New York, March 23, 1708, succeeding Lord Cornbury, and sailed for this continent September, 1708, reaching New York early in 1709.

Richard Halliwell, named in the letter by Penn as his "greatest enemy," was Sheriff of New Castle County, 1690; member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania from that county, 1690, 1693, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1700; Provincial Councillor of Pennsylvania, 1691, 1695, 1699 and 1701; Justice of the Peace, 1693; Dedimus Potestatim 1701-1703.

James Logan wrote to Penn March 5, 1708-9, "some of the leading members of the New Castle Assembly * * * had formed a design to call thy powers of Government in these three Lower Counties into question, and had proceeded in it until prevented by the other members who at the time put an end to the matter by breaking up the House. * * * They have drawn up an address to the Lords of Trade, etc., complaining of divers grievances that they lie under by reason of thee and the Quakers. * * * This is signed by nine members of which James Coutts, Jasper

Yeates, *Richard Hallivell*, and Robert French are the leaders." (Historical Society of Pennsylvania Memoirs, X, 324-325.) This letter of Logan is full of this transaction against Penn, and it also fixes the date of Penn's letter.

James Mitchell, also named by Penn as an enemy, may have been the master of the *Elizabeth*, a vessel bound to Philadelphia, 1707, which was captured that year. Logan wrote to Penn March 16, 1708-9: "Pray guard against Mitchell's projects for I doubt not they may prove injurious" (id., x, 341). Penn wrote to Logan, September, 1708: "Pray go to the bottom with Colonel Evans about the mines and what has become of Mitchell," etc. (id. x, 295).

H. E. H.

WILLIAM PENN TO ——— [August, 1708–9].

* * * * * *

"Of my Jntereſt in mineral matters
very kindly, and shall certainly hold
my ſelfe obliged, if Mitchell be
made true, & y^t^ the vallue riſes
as I have heard by J. Logan &c: who
I perceive, by thine, seemes to gueſs
rather than know. His, on y^t^ subject was
dated this month a year or neer it,
Such an affaire judiciouſly & as ho-
nestly performed will quickly end
my misfortunes, & enab'e me
to do wonders for y^t^ poor Country
after all the ingratitude as well
as injuſtice, of ſome pervers
Tempers in it, whom God forgive.
I hope the Tenor of this letter
will not be able to provoak
thee to either, but after w^t^
has been sayd, & reaſons for it

rather quicken thee to recommend thy
selfe to the services, I & mine
here away, may be able to render
thee in a future regard. And for
the Newcaſtle people they may
happen
to finde themſelves mistaken
at laſt; I mean, the Lower
Countrys busy-folks that have
not uſed me with Justice
or Gratitude or common
Civility. But I commit
my cauſe to god agst all
my unworthy enimys, of
whom R Hailiwell I have heard
is the Greateſt. Time failes
me, the Bearer is ſent for
to Leverpool, where the ſhip
lyes he has taken paſſage in
& setts out tomorrow early
upon his Journey, of whch
I had no notice till to-day by him
selfe. Lord Lovelace failes in
a month, and I think by
him to write what [ ]
and therefore Conclude (with
ye good wiſhes of me, mine
& all thy beſt ffriends) w^h^
I am, & desire to be
Thy aſsured
ffriend to ſerve
thee where I may
WM. PENN."

THE CAPTURE AND RESCUE OF THE FAMILY OF ROSEWELL FRANKLIN, APRIL 7-13, 1782.

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The controversies over Wyoming land titles and the battle and massacre of July 3, 1778, are the two topics which have overtopped and overshadowed almost every other event in the early history of the Wyoming Valley. A number of incidents occurred in this first, and it may be said, romantic period of the history of this "beautiful vale," which, but for the two subjects just mentioned, would have attracted wide attention, and have made the names of the actors therein immortal, but are now scarcely known or rarely mentioned.

Of these the capture, April 7, 1782, by a band of hostile Indians, of the wife and four young children, the family of Rosewell Franklin (or as the name is often spelled, Roswell), the pursuit of the captors and the rescue of the captives, is one of the most thrilling episodes of the American Revolution. It is for the purpose of recalling the memory of one of the pioneers of Wyoming, and giving local color and particularity to one of the most heroic and persistent fights of our Revolutionary War that this paper is written.

That there was a close relationship between the family of Rosewell Franklin and that of the more widely known Colonel John Franklin is indicated not only by the family name, but also by the fact that John Franklin, the original immigrant, settled, lived and died in Canaan, Connecticut, which was the early home of Col. John, and that *John* seems to have been a frequent name in the family. It was the name

* Mr. Craft died September 18, 1908.

of Rosewell's father, of his older brother, and of his brother's son.*

John, the brother of Rosewell, whose wife was Elizabeth Blackman, was among the first two hundred who came to Wyoming in the Spring of 1769. He drew lot No. 27 in Hanover, was killed in the battle of July 3, 1778, leaving among other children a son "Arnold," who, soon after the death of his father, became an inmate in the family of his Uncle Rosewell, whose adopted son he was sometimes called.†

Rosewell Franklin, of whose early life but little is known, except that he was married, had a family and lived in Woodbury, Conn., came to Wyoming in the Winter of 1769-'70, and made preparations for the coming of his family. On his return to Connecticut he, with others, was arrested by the Pennsylvania authorities, lodged in Easton jail, from which he made his escape, returned to Woodbury, and in the Fall of 1770 removed his family, then consisting of his wife and three children, viz.: Joseph, born about 1765; Rosewell, born about 1767, and Olive, born 1769, to the home he had selected in Hanover Township, near Nanticoke. Here, by industry, economy and good management, he procured abundant provision for the wants of his family, and by his good character won the respect of his neighbors, who frequently expressed their confidence in him by choosing him for responsible office in their little community. Mr. Miner says that he was a worthy man, of decided courage, enterprising and industrious.‡ It need hardly be added that

* Plumb's History of Hanover, p. 412.

† The mother of Arnold Franklin was Elizabeth, a sister of Elisha Blackman who came to Wyoming in 1772. Franklin Blackman, b. 1787, d. 1879, who lived at Quarry Glen, near Towanda, Pa., told me that Arnold Franklin was cousin to his father, Ichabod Blackman, son of Elisha; that he had often seen Arnold at his father's house, and remembered hearing him relate many of the incidents of his eventful life. In Hubbard's narrative Mrs. Olive Stevens, daughter of Rosewell Franklin, speaks of him once as the adopted son of her father, but says expressly that he was her cousin.

‡ History of Wyoming, p. 302.

he was an active and vigorous partisan of the Connecticut claim to Wyoming.

At the breaking out of the Revolutionary War he was an active and enthusiastic patriot, and in various scouting parties sent up the river he displayed so much coolness and courage that he was promoted from private to ensign, and then to lieutenant in the Hanover company, and is usually spoken of as Lieutenant Franklin. He was with his company, and in command, after Captain Wm. McKarrican and Lieut. Lazarus Stewart had been slain, and escaped unhurt. Mr. Franklin, his family and others, fled down the river, returning to their home near Nanticoke in the following Spring. During the stay of the family at the Irish settlement, Mr. Franklin had made frequent visits to his home in Nanticoke without having discovered any appearance of the presence of Indians, while a few families had already returned to the neighborhood, where they lived unmolested.

In the early Spring of 1779* Mr. Franklin, taking his oldest son, Joseph, then a lad of twelve or fourteen years of age, to assist, came up to put their house in order for the reception of the family. At evening the father returned, leaving Joseph with the family of Edward Lester, a nearby neighbor. Early the next morning the house of Mr. Lester was assailed by a party of Indians. Mr. Lester and one child were killed, his wife and babe taken prisoners, while young Franklin attempted to escape. He was pursued, wounded in the thigh, and captured. The party immediately started northward. The next day Joseph, being unable to walk, was tomahawked and his body left unburied. His fate was not known to his parents until the return of Mrs. Lester. When Sullivan's army was at Genesee Castle the following September they found her with her babe in arms and brought her back in safety to Wyoming. Subsequently she became the second wife of Mr. Franklin. In 1838 she was still living, in the ninety-eighth year of her age.

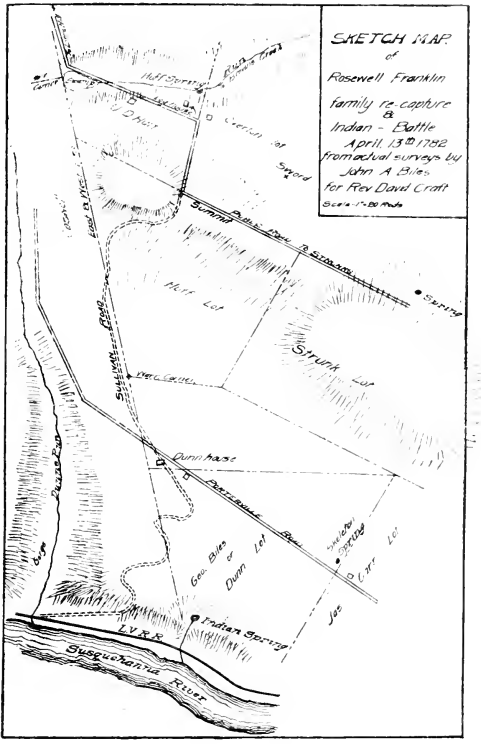
* The date in Plumb's History of Hanover, p. 413, is incorrect.

At "Buttonwood" [Miner, p. 296] a blockhouse had been erected for the protection of the inhabitants against the frequent Indian raids that distressed the people of the valley. Mr. Franklin had, for greater safety, moved his family up from Nanticoke into a house close to this blockhouse, often called "Franklin's Fort." On the 9th of June, 1781, a party of twelve Indians made a furious attack upon this blockhouse, which was met by a gallant and successful defense. Considerable blood on the ground indicated that some of the assailants had been severely hurt. Mr. Miner says that Lieutenant Franklin became a marked man for a terrible revenge which followed.

On the 7th of the following September, 1781,* Arnold Franklin and Rosewell, Jr., foster son and son of Lieutenant Franklin, unsuspicious of danger, set out from the blockhouse for the farm at Nanticoke, a distance of about three miles, to do some plowing. The lads were sixteen and thirteen years of age, respectively. They had not gone far when a party of Indians, which had been skulking along the roadside, sprang upon them, seized them, and took them prisoners to Niagara. They were kept in captivity at various places until the end of the war, when they were exchanged and reached their home in safety. In the latter part of the year 1781 instances occurred in which captives had risen upon their Indian captors, released themselves and returned in triumph. This, with the fact of the surrender of Cornwallis in October of that year, gave the general impression that Indian raids were over and peace was near.

This led a number of families to leave the narrow quarters of the blockhouse, to which they had fled for safety, and return to their homes. Mr. Franklin was one of these, having taken his family back to Nanticoke in the Fall or Winter of that year. Believing with others that danger from hostile incursions was now past, he longed for the

* Plumb's History of Hanover, p. 413; Miner, p. 301.


SKETCH MAP
of
Rosewell Franklin
family re-capture
&
Indian - Battle
April 13th 1782
from actual surveys by
John A Biles
for Rev David Craft
Scale 1" = 80 Rods
Huff Spring
Run
Lightner
Overton
Sword
Summit
Public Road to Stranger
Spring
Huff Lot
Strunk Lot
Sullivan Road
Dunn house
Dunn Run
Gen. Biles or Dunn Lot
Skeleton Spring
Carr Lot
Indian Spring
L.V.R.R.
Susquehanna River

comfort and quiet of his own home, and the privilege of again cultivating his own beautiful fields.

But his dreams of peace were destined very soon to be rudely disturbed. About the beginning of April, 1782, a company of thirteen Indian warriors, bent on murder and plunder, quietly stole into the valley. Before reaching the settlements they separated into two bands, five of them going in one direction while the eight made their way toward Nanticoke, where there were some two or three families besides the Franklins. The Indians secreted themselves in the woods near where Mr. Franklin, with some of his neighbor's to assist, was getting out timber for a sawmill. Instead of picking off the few scattered workmen in the woods, the enemy determined to await the raising of the mill, at which time there would be a considerable company together, when, by a sudden dash and attack, a panic would be created, and the timbers would fall, killing and wounding quite a number more. To the surprise and disgust of the Indians their plan utterly failed. The raising took place on Saturday afternoon, April 6th. Just as the men were assembling a company of a dozen armed men from one of the lower settlements made an appearance and remained until the work was finished. To attack such a body of men would be folly, and the enemy must change his plans and abide his time. According to the custom of the times supper was provided for all in attendance. Those engaged in the raising ate out of doors, while the military company were invited into the house, where they remained until late in the evening, so late that the Indians who were watching every movement about the premises, supposed that they remained all night, and did not venture from their place of concealment until noon of the next day.

It was Sunday, April 7, 1782.* That morning Mr. Franklin, having missed some of his hogs, went into the woods in search of them, fortunately going in a different

* Hubbard says April 8; Miner is correct, April 7.

direction from where the Indians were, and unobserved by them, while the others of the household were employed in their usual avocations. The family consisted, besides the parents, of four children, two daughters and two sons. It will be remembered that when Mr. Franklin moved to Wyoming they had three children, viz.: Joseph, taken and murdered by the Indians in the Spring of 1779; Rosewell, who with his foster brother Arnold, was in captivity, but whose fate was unknown to his parents, and Olive, then in her fourteenth year. Besides these, four had been born unto them in Wyoming, viz.: Susanna, then eleven years of age, born 1771; Thankful, born 1774, died of smallpox, which prevailed in the family in the Winter of 1778-'9; Stephen, six, born in 1776, whom the smallpox left with diseased limbs, and Ichabod, an infant, a year and a half old.

Mrs. Franklin sent Susanna to the spring for water with which to prepare the noonday meal. Bushes had been allowed to grow around the spring to protect it from the heat of the Summer sun. As the little girl stooped down to dip her pail into the water a shadow passed over her, and in an instant she found herself in the hands of a stalwart savage, who told her to keep still and she would not be hurt. This she did. The mother became alarmed at the long absence of her daughter and called, but received no reply. A moment later the door was violently pushed open and eight painted Indian warriors with loaded rifles in their hands appeared, but seeing no man present they lowered their guns and demanded the surrender of the helpless family, who could do nothing but comply. They gave each one a smart thump on the back, as much as to say, "You belong to us," and painted their faces to signify they were under the protection of their captors. The house was quickly ransacked, the Indians taking such things as they wanted, set fire to the house and, with the family, beat a hasty retreat for the shelter of the woods. They had not gone far

when Olive, who was barefooted, remembered her shoes, of which she began to feel the need. What a commentary on the poverty and forced economy of the times that compelled a girl of fourteen to go barefoot the early part of April. She made her captors understand her wishes; she was escorted back to the house by two of them, found her shoes, and hastened to join the rest of the company. While in the house she noticed that a shovel of live coals had been thrown upon a bed, pillows and other combustible materials placed on them for the purpose of burning the house, but did not dare touch them, as she was every moment under the eyes of the Indians who were with her.

Mr. Franklin returned soon after the party of marauders had left. The picture of distress and anguish can neither be described nor imagined. His stock killed, his house in flames, the fate of his family unknown, except if alive they were in the hands of the enemy, and himself stripped of everything, alone, without home or shelter, a picture of woe and distress. Word of what had happened soon reached Wilkes-Barré, where the firing of the signal gun gave the people notice of the presence of the enemy, and bade them seek without delay the protection provided.

A party was immediately organized to pursue and, if possible, overtake the marauders and rescue the captives. Sergeant Thomas Baldwin led the party of seven, besides himself, resolute and determined men,* consisting of Joseph Elliott, second in command; John Swift, who became a Brigadier-General in the War of 1812, and was killed on the Niagara frontier; Oliver Bennett, Watson Baldwin, Gideon Dudley, ——— Cook and ——— Taylor, the given names of the last two I have been unable to obtain. The

* Mr. Plumb says there were ten, Mr. Elliot, nine, Mr. Miner, eight. If there were more than eight I have been unable to get the names. Mr. Elliott also says two went on the hunt Saturday, but gives only the name of Swift. It may be possible the old man suffered a slight lapse of memory.

most of these are familiar names of persons skilled in border warfare, well acquainted with Indian tactics, of undaunted courage and of great personal bravery.

The little company was assembled and organized as quickly as possible, and set out on their perilous mission without delay. Some, if not all of them, had been in Sullivan's army—Mr. Elliott rode express—and were well acquainted with the country. Supposing the Indians had taken the usual path up the river, their plan was to escape the enemy's observation, either of their numbers or purpose, by keeping away from the great road and taking unfrequented paths, sometimes making long detours, to march rapidly and thus pass the Indians who were encumbered with their captives, and select some favorable position from which they might give successful battle to the savages. It indicates the great difficulty of traveling through the woods to know that this party of young men, "marching with celerity," did not average more than twenty miles per day. It is probable they did not leave Wilkes-Barré until early Monday morning, and reached Meshoppen, forty miles distant, Tuesday evening. Here they took a shorter route behind the hills, over what is now known as Tuscarora Creek, near Silvara, and over Springhill to the Wyalusing Creek, which was reached Wednesday evening.

The fordway was a mile and a half up the stream above its mouth, just where the iron bridge near Taylorville now is. Near here the party bivouacked for the night. A careful examination made the next morning convinced them the raiders had not passed that point. It was, however, decided to go forward some five or six miles to a more defensible position.

After crossing the creek the land rises to a considerable height to a sort of tableland, comparatively level, the eastern portion of which is called Vaughan Hill, and the western portion Lime Hill. The old stage road, which from the

Taylorville school house was laid on the site of the Sullivan road, which followed the "great warrior path" directly up the face of this hill and is the present highway over Vaughan Hill and Lime Hill as far as the former residence of the late Hon. J. F. Chamberlain, now occupied by E. Van Kuren Hunt.*

From here the course was to the left of the stage road, passing near the "Indian Spring" on the Charles Sumner place, and another spring on the U. D. Huff place, the sources of Brown's Creek, then in a northwesterly course direct to the mouth of Dunn's Run on the river, thence up the river along a bench above high water to Rummerfield. This bench has been cut away in the construction of the North Branch Canal and Lehigh Valley Railroad.

As one passes over this road the view is one of great beauty. At some distance to the left may be seen the valley of the Susquehanna, which from Rummerfield sweeps down in one of those long, graceful curves that characterize this portion of the stream. On the west are the Sheufeldts flats, later Asylum, which the French people connected by a ferry with the Sullivan road near the mouth of Dunn's Run; and on the east side was Miciscum, the Indian Meadows, now Homet's Ferry, and Fairbanks. Several roads lead from points in this latter district to the old stage road

* There was a tradition at one time quite prevelent, but now nearly forgotten, that the Sullivan road extended two miles farther up the left bank of the Wyalusing creek to "Black's Mills" when it took a westerly course directly across Boyd's farm to the J. F. Chamberlain place. This, while affording a better grade than the route taken, was some three or four miles further. The following abstracts from journals of the Sullivan Expedition are conclusive on this subject: August 8, 1779, the army left its Wyalusing encampment on the Stalford flats. Lieut. Barton says: "Marched two miles and forded a considerable creek." Dr. Ebenezer Elmer: "At the upper end of the flat crossed a creek called the Wyalusing creek." Lt. Col. Hubley: "Light troops crossed Wyalusing creek at 5 o'clock and ascended an extensive mountain, the top remarkably level, arrived at the north end and descended the same close on the river side and continued along the beach for some distance." Rev. Wm. Rogers: "We crossed Wyalusing creek, which was 80 feet wide, and soon afterward ascended a long and high mountain. The descent of the mountain was very rough and steep."

on the hill. One of these, the uppermost, commonly known as the Porterville road, connects Porterville, the upper part of the Fairbanks district, with the old stage road at the Page place, opposite the "Homet Wood Lot," and a short distance below the Huff house, now occupied by Fred Caswell. It crosses the Sullivan road at nearly right angles at the George Biles, now Dunn, house, which is said to be built exactly on this later road.

Dunn's Run takes its rise in a swale north of the stage road, between the Homet wood lot and the Huff place, runs in a southerly direction nearly parallel to the Porterville road until within some little distance of the George Biles house, when it bends toward the river. It has cut for itself a deep, narrow channel, whose almost perpendicular walls render the bottom of the gorge in most places inaccessible. It has made a way for itself through the flags and shales of "the Rocks," here nearly two hundred feet high, to the river, midway between Homet's Ferry and Rummerfield. The great Indian warrior path followed this break in the rocks, called by the early settlers "defiles."

Roughly parallel with the Porterville road, and easterly from it, is "the Biles" or "Strunk road," which joins "the old stage road" near the Lime Hill Church. The Sullivan road crosses this also at nearly right angles.

The highest point on the Sullivan road between the Wyalusing Creek and the mouth of Dunn's Run is the ridge between the Strunk and Porterville roads. From the E. V. Hunt place the path keeps on nearly level ground to the Huff Spring. From that point to the crest of the ridge, some sixty rods, the rise is five or six degrees from a horizontal, the path crossing this ridge at a slight depression, about twenty rods from a knoll near the Strunk road. About thirty rods southerly on the crest of this ridge is another knoll, considerably higher than the other, "the highest part of the hill." The line joining these two knobs lies in a due

northeast direction, and they are not far from fifty rods apart. The western slope from the ridge to the top of the rocks, some fifty rods, is much steeper, rougher and broken by spring runs. On both sides were much fallen timber, a few large oaks standing, while the whole surface was thickly covered with white oaks from two to four feet in height.

In the month of August last (1907), in company with John A. Biles, Esq., a civil engineer, and interested in matters of local history, I again visited this spot, with the various narratives of the battle in our hands, and were surprised to find how accurately the present topography fitted the description made a century and a quarter ago. Every movement by either party upon the ground could be traced with great satisfaction; for this was the spot selected by the whites as the most suitable to give battle to the approaching foe. Here a breastwork of the trunks of fallen trees was hastily thrown up, commanding the path for some distance, and masked with oak bushes. Here it was determined to await the coming of the enemy with their plunder and prisoners.* This Thursday night, Mr. Elliott says, "they retired to a secret place," evidently the gorge of Dunn's Run, not far away, for the night.

While we have been following the gallant band of rescuers through tangled woods and mirey swamps, up steep mountain sides and across ice-cold streams, swollen by the Spring rains, to the place where they had determined to decide by the arbitrament of arms not only the fate of the captive family, but their own as well, we left Mr. Franklin watching his burning buildings in helpless, almost hopeless, despair. A little observation convinced him as to the cause of the calamity. Indian tracks and marks of their depredations were abundant. But what had become of his family?

* The late Hon. John Elliott, son of Joseph, told me that he in company with his father visited this spot. At that time bullet marks were plainly to be seen on the trees, some of the bullets they cut out and brought home.

Had they been shut up alive in the house and burned to death, or murdered and their bodies consumed in the flames, or were they alive and in the hands of their savage captors? As soon as the heated embers would permit, he carefully raked over the ashes but found not the slightest trace of human remains among them. He therefore concluded his family might be alive in the hands of their captors. In the meantime Mr. Franklin found a temporary home with a neighbor, Mr. Jonathan Forsythe.*

The Indians hurried their captives up the hill east of Nanticoke, and up the river until they came within view of Wilkes-Barré. Here they could see the smoke of the burning buildings and hear the report of the signal gun at the fort, giving notice of the presence of the enemy and calling for help to pursue them. The party pushed forward along the high ground a little further until they reached a swamp covered with a thicket of laurel, where they encamped beside a small stream of water.

It had been nearly three years since his engineers had constructed the Sullivan road upon the great Indian warrior path along the Susquehanna. Since that time the road and the river had been the great thoroughfares between the Wyoming settlements and the Indian country. These two great lines of travel were closely observed by Wyoming scouts as far as Tunkhannock. Above that place it was not deemed necessary to keep watch. On entering the valley, the marauding party, to escape the observation of the scouts, had turned off from the great road at Tunkhannock, making a detour up that creek, and its south branch, near Capouse, to the slopes of Pocono, thence keeping on the high ground east of Pittston and Wilkes-Barré. The party with their prisoners returned by the same route.

* Some accounts say Mr. Franklin was in the rescuing party and the ninth man mentioned by Mr. Elliott. Mrs. Franklin expected him and lost her life looking for him. It is, however, difficult to account for the time required to do what Mr. Franklin is said to have done with the haste with which the pursuing party set out on their pursuit.

The appearance of the country has been greatly changed in the last one hundred and twenty-five years by the occupation of white people. This, with the necessarily vague description given by the captives, makes any attempt to locate the exact route taken by them somewhat uncertain.

Monday morning found the captives in the camp on the hillside overlooking Wilkes-Barré, shivering with cold, with aching limbs and heavy hearts. The day proved to be one of great fatigue and anxiety to them. While the Indians painted their faces and gave them assurances of safety, carried the two boys and Susanna a part of the time, yet Mrs. Franklin and Olive found it a wearisome task to keep pace with the fleet-footed savages. The way, path it could hardly be called, lay through thickets of laurel, briars and hazel bushes, through swamps covered with ice-cold water and mud to the ankles, and frequently to the knees, for it must be remembered this was the 8th of April, and the snow had scarcely disappeared from the woods or the ice from the streams.

At the close of the day they came upon the encampment of the five Indians who had at the first been of the party, but for some cause were left behind by the others. A long conference followed; at the close of it the five prisoners were each allotted to a separate master, with the words, "This is yours!" who responded to his protege, "You are mine!" giving, probably, at the same time the name by which each would hereafter be known among them. This transaction indicates that the captors were animated not so much with a desire for revenge as by cupidity, since the British government was at this time offering large rewards to the Indians for women and children prisoners delivered unhurt at any British garrison.

The place of encampment this night is uncertain, probably some retired spot on the mountain above present Duryea. On Tuesday, April 9th, the third day of their captivity, the early morning found them about to resume their journey.

This day they crossed a road* where they had to step on stones lest their tracks should be seen. Mrs. Stevens (Olive) says they also this day passed over a portion of "the Great Swamp."†

This day there came a new trouble to the afflicted mother. His master, observing sores on Stephen's legs, asked his mother the cause of them. She told him they were caused by smallpox, but the time had been so long there was no danger of infection. The Indians seemed alarmed and not at all satisfied with Mrs. Franklin's assurances, and soon after one was seen sharpening his knife. Presently, in company with another Indian, he took the child and left the party, the distressed mother had no doubt, for the purpose of killing him. She told her children, "We shall never see poor Stephen again." Great was their joy, however, when the Indians came into camp that evening they brought Stephen unhurt with them. What changed their evident purpose she never knew. The place of encampment this evening is quite uncertain. It probably was within or near by the present limits of the city of Scranton.

Wednesday, April 10th, was uneventful. Their way was over the Abington hills, down the south branch of the Tunkhannock to its junction with the main stream, where they encamped‡ at Bardwell, on the Montrose Railroad, for the night. This day provisions became scarce, and the party mostly subsisted on wintergreen, which grew abundantly along their path. It was about noon of Thursday, April 11th, when the party reached Tunkhannock. They were now on the great road. Although feeling quite safe from

* Probably the road connecting Wyoming with the New England settlements on the Delaware river.

† Mrs. Stevens was doubtless misinformed. The party could not have passed over "the Great Swamp" to which she alludes. Many of the swamps she mentions have, since being cleared of timber, become dry and productive farms.

‡ I think H. W. Bardwell in making this the place of the encampment Wednesday night is correct.

hostile parties, yet as a prudent precaution, a scout of two was sent forward to discover any indications of the presence of a foe, and give warning of possible danger. The rest of the company pushed on as far as Meshoppen, where they encamped for the night. No noteworthy incident occurred this day to the captives, except that food became more scarce, and the wintergreen which had been abundant the day before was now of a less edible variety and more difficult to procure. The hungry children had to go supperless to bed.

Friday, April 12th, the party was early on their way up the river. About seven miles from their encampment brought them to the Tuscarora Creek. They were now well into the Indian country, and had little fear of pursuit or molestation from the whites. The want of food was their greatest care. Here they caught a few small fish and shot three or four squirrels. After resting awhile they resumed their journey toward Wyalusing.

Beginning at the river the watershed between the Tuscarora and the Wyalusing Creeks is a high plateau, extending to the highlands of Susquehanna County, known as "Spring Hill," on which are some of the best cultivated farms in Bradford County. The river end of this plateau is cut through by a nameless little stream, which, rising on the hill and falling in frequent cascades along the narrow path it has cut for itself, runs a short distance through a valley of exquisite beauty, a rare place for camp or picnic, and falls into the river at the Jabez Brown place. The northern of the two spurs thus formed is locally known as the "Wyalusing Mountain," the southern knob is called "Browntown Mountain."

It was well on in the afternoon when the Indians, with their tired half-famished captives, reached this quiet spot, pitched their camp, lighted their fires and were preparing their scanty supper. Mrs. Stevens speaks of this place as "a little flat near the Susquehanna River," that the Indians

kindled two little fires and seemed inclined to stay all night. Before their arrangements were completed the scout, which had gone forward the day before, returned. What had been discovered their prisoners never knew, but from the subsequent uncertainty of their actions it was thought they found some indications of the presence of the white men, but not of their number nor location, nor, indeed, of their actual presence in front of them. The Indian who could talk a little English said to Mrs. Franklin, pointing to the hill in front of them: "Rebels after us. Yankees up there." If this were honestly told for fact then either there must have been another party after them of which we have no account, or the information obtained must have been vague and uncertain, for the pursuing party had for a day and a half been awaiting their coming ten miles further up the river.

On the arrival of the scout a long and earnest conference was held, the fires were extinguished, their belongings repacked, and instead of keeping the great road the party set out by the shorter but more difficult route over the Wyalusing Mountain to the Wyalusing Creek, near the late John Hollenback place, then up the creek to the fordway, near which they encamped. Here they kindled a fire, boiled the fishes and roasted the squirrels they had taken, giving the broth to the prisoners and a fourth part of a squirrel to each one. That night, instead of sleeping in camp they separated for safety, each one sleeping apart. An incident occurred which may be related. His master desired Stephen to sleep in his blanket with him. This the little fellow refused to do, nor could he be coaxed nor compelled to yield to his master's wishes. At length the Indian, irritated by his persistence, gave him a slap on his face and let him go. The other Indians laughed, and doubtless admired this manifestation of courage and willfulness which they thought so desirable a character in Indian lads.

It is Saturday morning, the 13th of April; the little company of whites have been awaiting their wily foes since Thursday noon. In the meantime they have been improving their intrenchments; some have become discouraged and propose to return, but it is agreed to hold their position until dark. Provisions have become scarce, and Swift* went out for some game to replenish their exhausted larder, leaving but seven to watch from the top of the hill. With the light of the morning, those who had encamped on the bank of the Wyalusing Creek were soon astir. The Indians seemed at a loss to know what to do. For two days they had been almost without food. The children were crying for something to eat. All were nearly famished, and not a mouthful of food in the camp. Should they halt here and procure food or push forward for awhile longer? They finally, after considerable deliberation, chose the latter. They seemed to be aware of an enemy before them, but did not know their number nor position. They moved forward with great caution, one or two being in front of the others, and all peering through the bushes, watching out on each side for evidence of the presence of their foe. Mrs. Franklin told her children she thought they were watching for deer, and the deer were near.

About ten o'clock† those on the hill saw an Indian emerge from the woods in their front, near the Huff Spring, look cautiously around, listen attentively, and then slowly advance on the path. He had not come far when twelve more, having with them the captive family, were seen following him. It was large odds, thirteen desperate, well-armed Indian warriors and seven white men, almost two to one, but the little company knew their business. Every one was an expert woodsman and Indian fighter. Not a hand trembled, not a heart got faint, not a sound was heard until the advancing party were within close range, when there was a crack of

* Elliott says Swift and another.

† So says Mr. Elliott. Mrs. Stevens says it was near noon.

Dudley's rifle, and the foremost savage fell. This was followed by a volley from the intrenchment, and the Indians fell back in disorder out of range.

It must be remembered that the family of five white captives was the prize in the contest. This the Indians wished to retain, and at the same time so weaken and demoralize their pursuers that they would be glad to give over the chase and allow the captors to go without further molestation, while the white men were eager to secure the prize from the captors, and also to inflict such injury and loss upon the Indians that they would retire beaten from the contest. After the parties had discovered each other there was no desire on the part of either to avoid the conflict. Each saw that his own safety was in the destruction of the other. It will be necessary to keep this in mind in order to understand the positions and movements of the combatants.

The position of the whites was one of much strength, from which the Indians were anxious to dislodge them, and were now seen advancing on a run, each warrior carrying his loaded rifle in his left hand and his tomahawk in his right, on a charge to take the whites' position by assault. The latter reserved their fire until their assailants were at close range, when they poured into them a murderous volley. The Indians beat a hasty retreat to the shelter of the woods. Our men, taking advantage of the disorder of their assailants, made a counter charge in the hope of gaining the prize at almost the first blow. The enemy, observing this movement, opened their center and formed on the right and left with the purpose of getting in the rear of our men, and thus keep them from their fortified position. The white men observed the movement and knew the purpose of it. They immediately returned to the position they had left, in good order, but without the captives.

In this affair one Indian was killed and one was severely wounded. Mr. Dudley, after loading his rifle, while in the act of returning his ramrod to its place, was wounded in

his hand. Notwithstanding the wound was very painful, he remained at his post until the close of the battle. Mr. Taylor, whose rifle shot had killed the Indian, jumped over the logs, ran down the hill to get the Indian's scalp. Not being skilled in the business he broke his knife. Two Indians, seeing his exposed position, started to capture him. His friends, observing them, warned him of his danger, whereupon he snatched his hatchet from his belt, cut off the Indian's head, and got back to his party in safety.

After some desultory firing the Indians were seen advancing their right wing with the evident purpose of a flank attack on the left of the position of the whites, who at once extended their left to meet it, when the Indians, perceiving their plan discovered and thwarted, fell back for the third time to the shelter of the woods. In this movement one of their number was killed and another was wounded. Mr. Elliott, to whose account I am indebted for many of the details herein mentioned, says: "Soon after we began they attempted to outflank us, so we deployed on the left to meet them. One was killed and another wounded. The wounded one came within my rifle shot near the center. He fell. They now retreated both on the right and on the left, and collected in the center. Some long shots were exchanged."

The whites now were in a somewhat irregular line, some thirty to forty rods long, each man by himself behind the cover he had selected, yet within supporting distance of his comrades, although they were from three to six rods apart, each eagerly seeking opportunity to safely advance, and at the same time, if possible, to discover the place of concealment of the hidden captives.

Each party now seemed to abandon all tactical and concerted movements, each man seeking cover behind a tree or fallen log, to advance cautiously as opportunity offered, keeping in the meanwhile a watchful eye upon each of his

antagonists. Not a man on either side could expose himself in any way beyond the cover behind which he was concealed, than he became the target for every rifle from the other side. The parties got within speaking distance of each other, and Mrs. Stevens says they could hear our men shout out "copper-head" to their Indian assailants, who retorted upon the white men the epithet "rebel."

At the beginning of the fight Mrs. Franklin and the children stood up to attract the attention of their friends. They had been left between the lines and could hear the singing of the bullets from both directions; by one of them Mrs. Franklin had been slightly wounded. They were then told by their Indian captors to lie down close behind the body of a fallen tree and keep still or they would be killed. Our men were anxious to discover where they were in order, by making a charge, to get them in their possession; the Indians were equally anxious to conceal them. The afternoon had far advanced when Mr. Elliott saw an Indian, from behind the body of a fallen tree, discharge his gun in a direction he knew there was none of the white people, and suspected he was killing the prisoners. Keeping in the range of a large tree Mr. Elliott advanced cautiously to quite near where the Indian was concealed. Presently he saw him gently raise his head, hardly distinguishable from a knot on the log. With a slow but uniform motion, hardly discernible, the head continued to rise until his neck was visible, when a shot from Elliott's rifle put an end to his performance. Subsequent examination showed that the bullet entered his neck just above the breast bone.

Hearing voices up the hill in the direction where our men were, Mrs. Franklin and Olive both looked that way. Mrs. Stevens says her mother raised herself upon her elbow to see if Mr. Franklin was there. Susanna, looking that moment in the opposite direction, seeing an Indian ready to shoot, called to her mother to lie down quick. The words

were scarcely spoken when Mrs. Franklin received the fatal shot between her shoulders, and fell back upon Olive, who was lying close beside her, opened her eyes, moved her lips and expired. For a time Olive expected the same fate. Then, creeping out from under her dead mother, she cautiously got upon her feet, looked about her, but saw only an Indian running with his back toward her. She took Stephen on her back and told Susanna to run ahead. Just then they heard some one call to them. "There," said Susanna, "I told you the Indians would be after us and catch us again." Again they heard the call: "Run, you little dears, run!" and they recognized the voice of their old neighbor, Mr. Elliott. He says that on first discovering the children he thought an Indian might be using them as a cover for himself, and stood ready to fire upon him, but soon saw they were alone, "creeping up through the bushes toward us. They were sent over where there was a wounded man. All was now silent for a considerable time. We could see the foe at a distance, but we stood fast on our high ground.

"Mr. Swift, one of our hunters, now arrived, and seeing all still, said, 'What is the matter?' 'Oh,' said I, 'Indians enough! I have had my fill of them all day.' 'Well,' he said, 'it shall never be said that I came seventy miles to fight Indians and never got a shot at them. I will have a shot at them if I follow them to the Genesee.' He crept up among the brush, got a chance, discharged, one fell and we saw three of them dragging him off at full speed. There was not a gun fired more."

The white men, fearing the apparent retreat of the Indians was only a ruse to draw them out of their position and into an ambush, held their ground until near nightfall, when seeing nothing more of their foes they ventured to go cautiously down to the ground occupied by them. Here the evidences of their flight were unmistakable. The bodies of six Indian warriors were left dead upon the field. Ten

packs and tomahawks and a number of guns were found. From the number of packs left it was inferred that besides the six, four others were either killed or so severely wounded as to be unable to carry their packs. Returning, they found the lifeless body of Mrs. Franklin, whom they buried where she fell, as decently as circumstances would permit, digging a shallow grave with their hands and hunting knives, and rolling upon it heavy logs to protect it from wild animals.

When the Indians left the field one of them was seen to snatch up the infant, place it upon his shoulder and hasten away. Mr. Miner says: "The chief, either to preserve the infant prisoner as a trophy or to save himself from being a mark for American rifles, raised the babe on his shoulder, and thus bearing her [him] aloft, fled." I have found no evidence for the truth of the story that the Indians dashed out his brains against a tree, which has been circulated in some quarters. No trace of his body was found by rescuers in their search on the field, and Mr. Elliott says expressly they never knew what became of him. As the night came on the party on the hill gathered several heaps of pine knots, which they set on fire, and giving one long, loud shout of triumph left these blazing signal fires of their victory, to join the rest of their party at the river bank.

The casualties of the Yankees were none killed, but two or possibly three wounded. Mr. Dudley, as has been said, was wounded in his hand in the early part of the action, but bravely remained at his post until the end. Mr. Elliott says "that he had managed to take care of himself." Oliver Bennett had been more severely hurt, his arm having been lacerated and the bone broken below the elbow by a rifle ball. Mr. Miner says: "Two of the men, Sergeant Baldwin and Oliver Bennett, were wounded, the former severely, by the enemies' fire." Mr. Elliott and Mrs. Stevens speak of Oliver Bennett being badly wounded, and a number of

times refer to "the wounded man," as though he were the only one, which seems very peculiar, if Baldwin was also severely hurt. Mr. Miner wrote his account when some of the participants in the affair were still living, but from present light it would seem that the severe wounding of Sergeant Baldwin might be a mistake.

Nothing in the history of American warfare exhibited more military skill or personal courage and intelligent bravery than this affair amid the oak bushes on the top of Frenchtown Mountain. For six or seven hours seven men met and fought twice their number of Indian warriors, well armed, fighting some of the time behind a rude breastwork and some of the time behind trees or fallen timber, fighting Indians in Indian fashion, until three-fourths of their assailants were either killed or disabled, and the remainder fled, leaving them the unquestioned masters of the field, all to rescue the family of a distressed neighbor from the hands of their savage captors, and return them safely to their home and friends. Miner says: "A more distressing tragedy scarcely crimsons the page of history," and of the rescue, "The vigorous pursuit and spirited action were worthy of emphatic commendation."

The children were now in the hands of their friends, but in almost a starving condition, and two biscuits was the only food their friends had. One of these biscuits was broken and given to the hungry children. Then the wounded man and the rescued captives were taken down to the river and placed under a ledge of rocks, with orders to remain there until the return of the party, whose coming would be announced by a whistle, which they should answer. It was after dark before the given signal was heard, which was promptly answered. All now set to work to gather material for constructing a raft, which was soon built, and the entire party afloat on the Susquehanna for Wyoming. Mrs. Stevens says they reached "Wyalusing Island" at daybreak.

This name was usually applied to the island near the old Indian town, and opposite Sugar Run, but this island was in plain view for two miles on the great path, and although the distance, seven miles, as given by Mr. Elliott, fits well, yet I have thought the larger island just above the mouth of Wyalusing Creek was the spot where they stopped for the day. It was entirely out of sight from the path, the upper half of it was covered with trees and afforded altogether a retreat much safer from observation than the lower island. Here, through fear of pursuit by the savages, they remained all day.

It had been just a week since the raid—an eventful week for the children, a sad and distressing one for Mr. Franklin. During the day a wild turkey was shot, which materially helped the food supply, now reduced to a single biscuit. Also during the day was found a stranded Indian canoe nearly filled with mud and sand, with the paddles; this was cleaned and dried, blankets were folded and placed in the bottom of it, and at evening the children, wounded man and a man to paddle, were placed in it, while the rest of the party continued their journey with them on the raft. Unfortunately, the canoe leaked and those who occupied it were compelled to spend the night drenched in water, and nearly frozen with the cold. With the breaking of the day the party sought some spot sheltered from observation, where they spent Monday, the 15th. There was great fear lest the two small children would perish from hunger, but the little fellows stood it bravely and without complaint. This night the children were taken on the raft again, while the wounded man and his companion went in the canoe. As soon as the dusk of evening lent them her friendly covering, the little fleet again set sail down the river.

When Tuesday morning dawned the little company had made such progress that it was deemed safe to travel by day, reaching Wyoming before night. It is needless to add

that while there was sorrow for the loss of the mother and her babe, there was great rejoicing over the safe return of the party. They had been absent for ten days and, of course, no tidings had come from them. Fears were expressed that not only had their pursuit been fruitless, but that the Indians had defeated and destroyed them. Now, having returned safe and victorious, the praises of their heroic valor and courageous enterprise knew no bounds.

Mr. Franklin took his children to the family of a neighbor, Jonathan Forsythe, where they remained until he could rebuild his house and re-establish his home. Altho' a century and a quarter has transpired since the occurrence of the thrilling events so feebly described, yet the memory of them has been kept, a little confused and exaggerated it may be, but fresh in the local traditions of the neighborhood. The curiosity-hunting traveler may be shown some irregular, flattened pieces of lead, cut by some great grandfather or some old woodsman from the oak trees growing to the east of the knoll on the north end of the Strunk farm, now owned by Oscar Campbell, and told that this was the old Indian battle-field, where a few white men ambushed and killed a hundred or more Indians, and these are some of the priceless relics of that fight.

If the visitor is eager for information he will be told that he ought to visit "the Skeleton Spring" (see map), on the George Biles, now Dunn, lot, near James Carr's house, where many years ago was discovered a human skeleton, supposed to be that of an Indian wounded in this battle, so that he could not travel, either brought here by his companions or crawled here himself, died and received nature's burial, which in time was washed away, leaving his skeleton to frighten children, and be a source of speculation among the older folks.

The visitor may also be told a queer little story of a sword found many years ago on the Donley, now Brown,

farm, which may have been a part of the plunder taken from Lieutenant Franklin's house and carried by one of the Indians as a trophy of the occasion, but lost by its owner, being either killed or wounded.* In the light of present known facts this is the most reasonable theory of its history. The sword, after passing from the possession of various persons, was bought by a blacksmith, who transformed the warrior's blade into butcher knives, to be used in the peaceful arts of domestic economy. It may also be added that through all this Fairbanks district are numerous springs, near many of which have been found implements of aboriginal industry, which have given to them the name of "Indian Spring." But probably the most gruesome story which the visitor will hear will be of several human skulls picked up by the early white settlers of this region, supposed to have been of the warriors who fell in this battle, and were used as the receptacle of food for the household cat. One involuntarily exclaims: "How have the mighty fallen! So quickly passes the glory of this world away!" To-day the receptacle of the brain of a great warrior—to-morrow the convenient vessel for the food of the domestic cat!

The rest of the story of Lieutenant Franklin, whom misfortune, like a shadow, seemed to follow at every step, can soon be told. He married for a second wife Mrs. Betsy Lester, whose life of peril and suffering was equal to his own, and who bore him two (?) children, one of whom died in infancy. On the renewal of land controversies after the close of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Franklin, tired of the conflict, sold his farm at Nanticoke and attempted to make a settlement at Choconut, now Union, New York.

* In plundering Lieut. Franklin's house the Indians found two guns which were too cumbersome to carry and destroyed them. Although no mention is made of it they doubtless found his sword, which being lighter, would have been a valuable trophy. The place where it was found, east of the Benjamin Lewis house, between the foot of the knoll and the skeleton spring, would be the most probable line of retreat for the Indians after the battle.

The unusually early setting in of an unusually hard winter found him unprepared to meet its rigors. Here his party suffered untold hardships, which, with the losses from "the great Ice Flood" the following Spring, caused him to change his plans, and he moved to Wysox, Bradford County, Pa., where he lived five years. While here he lost nearly all his crops one Fall in "the Pumpkin Flood." Hearing very flattering accounts of the advantages offered to settlers in the Lake Country in New York State, in 1789 he moved to what is now Aurora, where he built the first house occupied by a white man in Cayuga County.*

In order to secure efficiency in the army of the Revolution, New York offered, by act of Legislature, passed 1782, to her officers and men who would enlist in the army of the United States until the end of the war, a bounty in land, and set apart 1,800,000 acres west of the old grants for this purpose. This included the present counties of Onondaga, Cayuga, Seneca, Cortland and Tompkins, and was known as "the Military Tract." The Indian title, however, was not wholly extinguished and the lands opened for settlement until 1794. Unfortunately, it was upon this tract that Mr. Franklin located in 1789. He was followed by others as adventurous as himself.

The Cayugas made complaint of the intrusion upon their lands to Governor George Clinton, and were promised that the intruders should be removed.

Accordingly, in the dead of Winter, 1791, a posse was sent to Aurora, who, with great severity, turned the families

* Ninety years later the people of Aurora celebrated, September 24, 1879, the destruction of some Indian villages near there by a detachment of General Sullivan's Army. The celebration in the forenoon was at "The Old Foundation" of Lieut. Franklin's first log house, which was well decorated with flags and bunting. Among the speakers was a grandson of Lieut. Franklin, Rev. William S. Franklin, a Presbyterian clergyman from Syracuse, N. Y. The house stood at the northern end of the village and about twelve rods east of Cayuga Lake. A grass-covered mound now distinctly marks "The Old Foundation," a slight elevation the place of the chimney, and a depression, the location of the door.

out of doors, burned their buildings, destroyed their stacks of grain and hay, rendering the families helpless and shelterless amid the rigors of a central New York Winter. Mr. Franklin, who had just begun to secure for his family the comforts of life, looked out upon this scene of desolation and disappointment, feeling that like Noah's dove the earth afforded him no place of rest for the sole of his foot, in despair seized his rifle, sent a bullet into his brain, and so put an end to his existence. He was probably not far from sixty to sixty-five years of age. It was a sad ending of a life which had been so full of activity and enterprise, such a favored child of misfortune, and one who until then, had been so courageous under burdens that would have crushed a weaker man. Besides his wife and young daughter he was survived by two sons and two daughters:

1. *Rosewell, Jr.,* who subsequently recovered his father's farm at Aurora, rebuilt upon the old foundation, was prominent in affairs, had two sons, both of whom were clergymen, and three daughters. A tablet placed in the Presbyterian Church at Aurora to his memory records his death as occurring in 1810.

2. *Olive,* who married ——— Stevens of Dansville, N. Y., whose account of the life of her father, as given in the narrative of Robert Hubbard, has been the basis of the foregoing paper.

3. *Susanna.*

4. *Stephen.*

RECORD OF MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

NOTICED IN THE

SUSQUEHANNA DEMOCRAT, PUBLISHED AT WILKES-BARRE, PA., FROM VOLUME I, NUMBER 4, JULY 3, 1810, TO VOLUME VIII, NUMBER 36, MARCH 6, 1818.

Compiled by REV. HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

Date at extreme right of page designates paper in which notice was published.

ABBREVIATIONS.—*m.*, *marriage*; *d.*, *died*; *ae.*, *aged*; *obit.*, *obituary*; *dau.*, *daughter*; *q. v.*, *which see*.

The date of issue of paper, 12-13-97, means December 12, 1797; 5-29-07 means May 29, 1807.

ANTES, MRS. CATHARINE, widow of Frederick Antes, Esq., d. Selins Grove, Pa., December 15, 1816, ae. 71. *Obit.* 1-3-1817.

ABBOTT, ABIEL, m. October 17, 1813, by Rev. J. W. Bidlack, at Kingston, to Celinda, dau. of Elisha Atherton. 10-23-1813.

ABBOTT, [CELINDA], wife of Abiel Abbott, d. Kingston, July 1, 1817; also her child. 7-25-1817.

ATHERTON, ESTHER, m. January 20, 1817, to Daniel Roberts, *q. v.*

ATHERTON, RUTH, m. February 11, 1816, to William Dennis, *q. v.*

ATHERTON, CELINDA, m. October 17, 1813, Abiel Abbott, *q. v.*

AVERY, ASAHEL, d. Willingborough Twp., Susquehanna Co., 1813. Clarissa Lathrop Avery, administratrix. 4-30-1813.

AVERY, —, wife of Cyrus Avery, d. Tunkhannock, July, 1817. 7-25-1817.

AYRES, WILLIAM, son of Benjamin Ayres, d. Dundaff, Pa., October 10, 1828, ae. 4. Dundaff Rep. 10-16-1828.

ALSWORTH, HULDAH, m. June 18, 1812, to Benjamin Holmes, *q. v.*

ADAMS, JAMES, child of Oliver S. Adams of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., d. March 26, 1817. 3-28-1817.

ACKLEY, AMOS, m. Towanda, by Geo. Scott, Esq. [March, 1811], to Deborah Seely, both of that place. 4-5-1811.

ALLEN, CAPT. SAMUEL, of Plymouth, drowned in Toby's Creek, March 21, 1813, ae. 70. 3-26-1813.

ATHERTON, ELISHA, d. Kingston, April 9, 1817, ae. 52. 4-11-1817.

ASH, ADELINE, infant of Ira Ash, d. Wilkes-Barré, July 19, 1817. 7-25-1817.

ASH, IRA, m. April 25, 1816, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Polly Miller, both of Wilkes-Barré. 4-26-1816.

ARNDT, ELIZABETH, wife of John Arndt, Esq., of Easton; d. Easton, December 23, 1811. 1-10-1812.

ARNDT, —, son of John P. Arndt, of Wilkes-Barré, ae. 8, drowned in the Susquehanna at Wilkes-Barré, March 29, 1812. 4-3-1812.

ARMSTRONG, CATHARINE, m. May 25, 1811, to Zephaniah Space, *q. v.*

BAILEY, JOHN, killed by accident at Lehigh, September 8, 1813. 9-10-1813.

BAKER, BENJAMIN, m. February 20, 1814, by Asa Dimock, Esq., at Clifford, to Anna Finn. 3-4-1814.

BAKER, ELNATHAN, Jr., m. June 18, 1812, by Asa Dimock, Esq., at Clifford, to Phala Finn, all of Clifford. 6-26-1812.

BAKER, WILLIAM, d. 1812. Estate administered by Aaron Deane, Kingston. 5-1-1812.

BALDWIN, BETSEY, m. March 13, 1832, George Wage.

BALDWIN, DAVID, m. Montrose, February 8, 1827, by Elder D. Dimock, to Jane Chamberlin, all of Bridgewater.
Susquehanna Register, 2-16-1827.

BARNES, JAMES, m. January 2, 1814, by Thomas Dyer, Esq., at Wilkes-Barré, to Eliza, dau. of Rev. Wm. Woodbridge, both of Wilkes-Barré. 1-7-1814.

BARNES, STEPHEN, of Wilkes-Barré Twp., d. September, 1814. Stephen G. and Timothy Barnes, administrators. 10-6-1814.

BARNES, WILLIAM, d. Wilkes-Barré, March, 1817. James Barnes, administrator, April 23, 1817. 4-25-1817.

BARNUM, ELIAS [James Weed], m. January 5, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, at Wilkes-Barré, to Julia Treadaway. 1-10-1812.

BARNUM, MAHALA, m. December, 1810, to John Harding, Jr., *q. v.* 1-11-1811.

BARTLETT, THOMAS, d. Kingston, May 19, 1814. 5-20-1814.

BLACKMAN, ELISHA, m. June 30, 1814, at Pittston, to Mary Searle. 7-8-1814.

BLACKMAN, MINERVA, m. July 28, 1811, Calvin Edwards, *q. v.*

BLAIN, JOSEPH, m. January 12, 1817, by David Perkins, Esq., at Kingston, to Mary Shaffer. 1-31-1817.

BRADFORD, SAMUEL, d. Wayne Co., May, 1813. 6-4-1813.

BENEDICT, JOHN, d. Pittston, 1816. John Benedict, administrator, November, 1816. 11-22-1816.

BENEDICT, JOHN, JR., m. Pittston, September 22, 1811, Betsy Brown, all of Pittston. 9-27-1811.

BEAUMONT, ANDREW, Esq., Collector of the Revenue, m. March 16, 1815, by Thomas Dyer, Esq., to Julia Ann, dau. of Arnold Colt, all of Wilkes-Barré. 3-17-1815.

BELLAS, SAMUEL, d. Sunbury, April 21, 1817. 4-25-1817.

BENNETT, JARED, m. December, 1813, by Moses Kellum, Esq., of Palmyra, Wayne Co., to Esther Kellum. 12-10-1813.

BENSCOTER, ISAAC, m. April 30, 1816, by Abiel Fellows, Esq., in Union, to Christiana Nobles. 5-3-1816.

BETTLE, SARAH, wife of John Bettle, d. Wilkes-Barré, July 20, 1817. 7-25-1817.

BETTLE, JOHN, d. Wilkes-Barré, December 24, 1817. 12-26-1817.

BETTLE, MARTHA, m. September 27, 1811, James Sinton, *q. v.*

BREWSTER, POLLY, m. April 5, 1812, Belah Jones, *q. v.*

BIDLACK, REV. BENJAMIN, m. Kingston, April 15, 1811, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Mrs. Sarah Myers. 4-19-1811.

BIDLACK, ELIZABETH, dau. of P. Bidlack, d. Plymouth, April 26, 1817. 5-2-1817.

BIGELOW, TRIPHENE, m. March 10, 1814, to Jonathan Miller, *q. v.*

BIGELOW, ZADOC H., late of Bridgewater Twp., Susquehanna Co., d. 1815. 9-22-1815.

BISHOP, HARRIET, m. 1814, to Harry Morgan, *q. v.*

BISHOP, PHEBE, m. February 24, 1814, to George Cowell, *q. v.*

BISHOP, WILLIAM, of Providence, m. April 18, 1813, by Rev. John Miller, at Clifford, to Polly Morse, of Clifford. 4-23-1813.

BRINK, CHARLES, m. Berlin Twp., Wayne Co., October 13, 1830, to Sally, dau. of Henry Smith. *Wayne Enquirer,* 10-14-1830.

BRITAIN, SARAH, m. August 18, 1817, to Brookins Potter, *q. v.*

BOWDOIN, MRS. SARAH, m. November 10, 1813, to Maj. Gen. Dearborn, *q. v.*

BOWDON, MRS. MARY, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 10, 1814, in her 41st year. 5-20-1814.

BOWMAN, CAROLINE, m. May 30, 1816, to George Denison, Esq., *q. v.*

BROWN, BENJAMIN, d. Providence, January, 1818. Benjamin Brown, administrator, February 2, 1818. 3-13-1818.

BROWN, BENJAMIN, m. December, 1813, by Enos Frick, Esq., at Providence, to Lydia Fellows. 12-10-1813.

BROWN, JONATHAN S., m. January 5, 1812, at Kingston, by David Perkins, Esq., to Anna Reed, both of Wilkes-Barré. 1-10-1812.

BROWN, —, lately from Connecticut, d. Wilkes-Barré, January 17, 1816. 1-19-1816.

BURD, ELIZABETH, m. January 19, 1817, to Peter Shaffer, Jr., *q. v.*

BURD, THOMAS, m. Kingston, September 14, 1811, to Polly Hil, all of Kingston. 9-20-1811.

BULKELEY, COL. ELIPHALET, d. Wilkes-Barré, January 11, 1816, at an advanced age. 1-12-1816.

BULKELEY, MRS. ELIPHALET, d. Wilkes-Barré, January, 1816. 1-12-1816.

BULKELEY, COL. ELIPHALET, d. Wilkes-Barré, 1816. Eliphalet A. Bulkeley, administrator, February, 1816. 3-15-1816.

BULKELEY, FRANCES, m. December 29, 1811, to Francis McShane, *q. v.*

BURCHER, MRS. MARY, m. October, 1813, to Adon Cramer, *q. v.*

BURGESS, JOHN P., m. June 25, 1815, by Josiah Fassett, Esq., at Windham, to Sally Scouten. 7-7-1815.

BURNS, HORACE, son of Ziba Burns, d. Herrick, April 14, 1832, ae. 2. *Sunbury Register,* 4-29-1832.

BURR, AMANDA, m. November 18, 1816, to Charles Catlin, *q. v.*

BURROWS, JOHN, son of General John Burrows, Lycoming Co., d. January 2, 1812, ae. 22, near Yardleyville, Bucks Co. *Obit.* 1-24-1812.

BURRIT, BLACKLEACH, d. Clifford, October 1, 1830. *Dundaff Rep.,* 10-6-1830.

BURRITT, STEPHEN, d. Hanover, 1816. Joel B. and Stephen Burritt, administrators, June, 1816. 6-28-1816.

BUSKIRK, ANDREW, m. Youngmanstown, April, 1817, to Passey Inman, dau. of Richard Inman of Hanover, Luzerne Co. 5-2-1817.

BUTLER, PIERCE, m. February 3, 1818, by Rev. Mr. Bowen, at Wilkes-Barré, to Temperance Colt, dau. of Arnold Colt. 2-6-1818.

BUTLER, —, infant child of Steuben Butler, d. Wilkes-Barré, November, 1815. 12-1-1815.

BUTLER, CAPTAIN ZEBULON, d. Wilkes-Barré, March 23, 1817. 3-28-1817.

BLUE, ISAAC, d. Black Rock, N. Y., December 13, 1812; a volunteer from Danville, War of 1812. *Obit.* 12-25-1812.

BRUNSON, DAVID, m. Plymouth, by Rev. Mr. Rogers, February 10, 1811, to Rebecca, dau. of Joseph Rogers, of same place. 2-15-1811.

CALDWELL, BRATTON, and wife, d. Level Corner, January, 1813. 2-5-1813.

CAMPBELL, PEGGY, m. May 11, 1815, to James Dilly, *q. v.*

CARMAN, WILLIAM, m. December, 1813, by John Cross, Esq., at Milford, Wayne Co., to Sally Ridgeway. 12-10-1813.

CARNEY, SALLY, m. July 21, 1814, to Seymour Geary, *q. v.*

CAROTHERS, JOHN, JR., d. Jaysburg, Lycoming Co., February 3, 1813, ae. 21. 2-26-1813.

CAROTHERS, PHEBE, m. March 29, 1813, to Capt. Adam King, *q. v.*

CASE, WILLIAM, d. Providence, 1816. 4-4-1816.

CASH, ELIZA, m. April 14, 1814, to John Wattles, *q. v.*

CASH, MRS. SALLY, d. Sheshequin, April 23, 1813. 4-30-1813.

CASH, ISAAC, d. Sheshequin, April 12, 1813. 4-30-1813.

CASTOR, MRS. POLLY, wife of Derius Castor, d. Wyalusing, April 19, 1828. *Bradford Settler,* 5-8-1828.

CATLIN, CHARLES, of Wilkes-Barré, m. Burr Haven, Dauphin Co., November 18, 1816, to Amanda, dau. of Theodore Burr, Esq., of that place. 11-29-1816.

CAUFFMAN, CATHARINE, m. September 21, 1817, to Samuel Turner, *q. v.*

CHAMBERLIN, JANE, m. February 8, 1827, to David Baldwin.

CLAUSON, AARON, m. February 3, 1816, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., at Plymouth, to Peggy Myer. 2-16-1816.

CHAPIN, SOLOMON, d. Kingston, May 25, 1814. Catherine Chapin, administratrix. 5-27-1814.

CRAMER, MRS. ANNA, wife of Abraham Cramer, d. Mount Pleasant, May, 1813, ae. 70. 6-4-1813.

CRAMER, MRS., wife of Adon Cramer, d. Mount Pleasant, May, 1813, ae. 20. 6-4-1813.

CRAMER, ADON, m. October, 1813, by Joseph Tanner, Esq., to Mrs. Mary Burcher, lately from London. 10-29-1813.

CRAUSE, PHILIP, d. Athens, Bradford Co., May, 1813. 5-14-1813.

CHERRY, ELLEN, d. Wilkes-Barré, October 19, 1812. *Obit.* 10-23-1812.

CIST, JACOB, d. lately, a child of Jacob Cist, of this borough. 11-15-1811.

CRISMAN, ELIZABETH, m. January 12, 1817, to Lazarus Stewart, *q. v.*

CRISMAN, JESSE, m. February 25, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, at Kingston, to Polly, dau. of Isaac Hartzell, all of Hanover. 2-28-1812.

COBB, JOHN, m. March 10, 1814, by Rev. Lemuel Crocker, at Canaan, Wayne Co., to Mary Swingle. 3-18-1814.

COGSWILL, LUCINDA, m. January 24, 1811, to William Drake, *q. v.*

COLLINS, DANIEL, m. October 7, 1812, by Wm. Ross, Esq., to Melinda Blackman. 10-9-1812.

COLLINS, D. LEWIS, d. Bethany, Wayne Co., April 23, 1818, ae. 66. *Mirror,* 4-25-1818.

COLLINS, NANCY, m. December 19, 1812, to Lemuel Slocum, *q. v.*

COLLINS, MRS. RACHEL, mother of Daniel, d. Wilkes-Barré, July 27, 1817, ae. 64. 8-1-1817.

COLKLASIER, DANIEL, m. Wilkes-Barré, April 10, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Paulina Wooley. 4-11-1817.

COLKLASIER, MRS., d. Wilkes-Barré, March 10, 1817. 3-14-1817.

COLT, JULIA ANN, m. March 16, 1815, to Andrew Beaumont, Esq., *q. v.*

COLT, TEMPERANCE, m. February 3, 1818, to Pierce Butler, *q. v.*

CONNER, JAMES, d. Providence, March 30, 1816. 4-5-1816.

COOLBAUGH, SARAH, m. Shephard Pierce, *q. v.*

COON, GEORGE, m. August 18, 1816, by Josiah Fassett, Esq., at Braintrim, to Sally Marble. 8-23-1816.

COOPER, CHARLES, m. Pittston, August 3, 1817, by Enos Finch, Esq., to Matilda Worrell. 8-8-1817.

COOPER, MARY, m. January 3, 1811, to John Shafer, *q. v.*

COOPER, THOMAS, m. October 12, 1812, by Rev. J. Campbell, at Carlisle, to Elizabeth Heming, of Carlisle. Judge Cooper was at the time Professor of Chemistry in Dickinson College. 10-30-1812.

COREY, PATTY, m. January 23, 1816, to Morgan Hughes, *q. v.*

CORNWALL, NATHANIEL P., m. Montrose, February 3, 1827, by S. Dubois, Esq., to Amanda Reynolds. *Susq. Reg.*, 2-16-1827.

COURTRIGHT, CATHERINE, m. January 5, 1811, to Isaiah Tyson, *q. v.* 1-11-1811.

COURTRIGHT, JOHN, m. January 7, 1816, by Thomas Dyer, Esq., at Wilkes-Barré, to Lois Searle, of Pittston. 1-12-1816.

COVILL, DR. EDWARD, m. May 7, 1817, by Thomas Dyer, Esq., at Wilkes-Barré, to Sarah S., dau. of Gen. William Ross, all of Wilkes-Barré. 5-9-1817.

COVILL, DR. MATTHEW, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 18, 1813. *Obit.* 5-21-1813.

COWELL, GEORGE, m. February 24, 1814, by Rev. John Miller, at Providence, to Phebe Bishop. 3-11-1814.

CULVER, SAMUEL, m. June 20, 1813, by Rev. Mr. Bidlack, to Hannah Miner, both of Wilkes-Barré. 6-25-1813.

CURRIE, MRS. MARGARET, wife of William Currie, d. Wilkes-Barré, August 28, 1813, in her 32d year. *Obit.* 9-3-1813.

CURRIE, THOMAS DAVENPORT, d. July 21, 1814, at Plymouth, ae. 5, son of Wm. Currie, Jr. 7-29-1814.

CURRIE, WILLIAM, m. Plymouth, December 21, 1810, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., to Peggy Lark, both of Plymouth.

CURTISS, MRS. ABIGAIL, widow of Nathaniel Curtiss, d. Montrose, March 17, 1824, ae. 70. *Montrose Rep.*, 3-26-1824.

CURTS, WILLIAM, m. Kingston, by David Perkins, Esq., May 12, 1811, to Lydia Ramston. 5-17-1811.

DANA, ASA, m. May 5, 1816, by Rev. Mr. Lane, in Hanover, to Nancy, dau. of Joseph Pruner, Esq. 5-10-1816.

DANA, CHESTER, m. December 25, 1817, by Cyrus Avery, Esq., at Tunkhannock, to Clarry Ousterhout. 1-9-1818.

DANIELS, AXSEY, m. December, 1813, to Caleb Miller, *q. v.*

DAVENPORT, ROBERT, m. March 21, 1813, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., at Plymouth, to Phebe, dau. of Capt. James Nisbitt, of Plymouth. 3-26-1813.

DAVENPORT, THOMAS, d. Plymouth, May 4, 1812, ae. 65. *Obit.* 5-8-1812.

DAY, —, child of D. Erastus Day, d. Mount Pleasant, May, 1813. 6-4-1813.

DRAKE, ASAHEL, d. Bedford, April 8, 1813, in his 91st year. 4-16-1813.

DRAKE, MRS., consort of Asahel Drake, of Bedford, d. at Bedford, April, 1814. 4-29-1814.

DRAKE, BENJAMIN, m. March 30, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Nancy Ely. 3-14-1817.

DRAKE, HENRY, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 18, 1814. *Obit.* 4-22-1814.

DRAKE, EBENEZER, d. Pittston, March 31, 1817, ae. 45. Elizabeth Drake, administratrix. 4-4-1817.

DRAKE, SYLVESTER, formerly of Luzerne, d. October, 1813, at Sunbury, Ohio. 10-29-1813.

DRAKE, MRS. SUSAN, wife of Benjamin Drake, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 28, 1814. 6-3-1814.

DRAKE, WILLIAM, m. Wysox, January 24, 1811, by Wm. Myers, Esq., to Lucinda Cogswell. 2-15-1811.

DEARBORN, MAJOR GENERAL, m. November 10, 1813, by Rev. D. Harris, at Boston, Mass., to Mrs. Sarah Bowdoin, widow of Hon. James Bowdoin. 11-26-1813.

DECKER, JOHN, d. Lenox Twp., Susquehanna Co., 1815. Catharine Decker, administratrix, February, 1815. 3-10-1815.

DECKER, PETER, d. Pittston Twp., March, 1817. Stephen Decker, administrator, April 8, 1817. 4-25-1817.

DELAMANOM, MRS. LOUISA, wife of Lewis Delamanom, of Wilkes-Barré, d. June 20, 1816. 6-28-1816.

DELONG, JONAS, of Wilkes-Barré, m. February 8, 1812, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., at Plymouth, to Catherine, dau. of Joseph Morse, of Huntingdon. 2-14-1812.

DELPUECH, ANDREW, of Sheshequin, d. Bradford Co., March 9th, in his 28th year. *Obit. Bradford Settler,* 3-16-1826.

DENISON, MRS. ELIZABETH, relict of the late Judge Denison, d. Kingston, April 27, 1812. *Obit.* 5-1-1812.

DENISON, GEORGE, Esq., m. May 30, 1816, by Rev. Mr. Finney, at Wilkes-Barré, to Caroline, dau. of Ebenezer Bowman, Esq. 5-31-1816.

DENNIE, JOSEPH, editor of the *Portfolio,* d. Philadelphia, January 7, 1812. 1-24-1812.

DENNIS, JACOB J., m. by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, January 17, 1811, to Abi K., dau. of Jesse Fell, of Wilkes-Barré. 1-18-1811.

DENNIS, WILLIAM, m. February 11, 1816, by David Perkins, Esq., at Kingston, to Ruth Atherton, of Kingston. 2-16-1816.

DENISON, —, infant child of George Denison, d. Wilkes-Barré, July 18, 1817. 7-25-1817.

DIBBLE, SUSAN, m. June 5, 1814, to Capt. Samuel Landon, *q. v.*

DICKSON, WILLIAM, d. August 13, 1811, at an advanced age. 8-23-1811.

DILDINE, DANIEL, d. Huntington, Luzerne Co., 1815. Joseph Dildine, administrator, August 25, 1815. 9-8-1815.

DILDINE, JOSEPH, m. April 23, 1816, by Charles E. Gaylord, Esq., at Huntington, to Amanda, dau. of Abiel Fellows, Esq., 5-3-1816.

DILLY, JAMES, m. May 11, 1815, by Isaac Hartzell, Esq., to Peggy, dau. of James Campbell, Esq., all of Hanover. 5-19-1815.

DIMMICK, EBEN, m. November 21, 1816, by Rev. Elijah Peck, at Mount Pleasant, to Roxy Mumford. 12-13-1816.

DIMMICK, LUCINDA, m. March, 1818, to Nathaniel B. Eldred.

DIMOCK, SARAH, m. April 19, 1815, to Nehemiah Scott, *q. v.*

DODSON, JOHN, d. Huntington, March 8, 1818, ae. 98. 3-20-1818.

DODSON, ISAAC T., m. October 11, 1817, by Alexander Jameson, Esq., at Salem, to Hannah, dau. of Jesse Hicks, of Salem. 10-31-1817.

DUPUY, AMELIA, m. April 19, 1812, to Anthony Lacoe, *q. v.*

DEWITT, ANN, m. March 3, 1814, to William Smith, *q. v.*

EGBERTSON, RICHARD, m. January 12, 1817, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., at Plymouth, to Hanna Lamereaux. 1-17-1817.

EDSON, ELIPHALET, m. September 17, 1817, by John Buss, Esq., at Nescopeck, to Mrs. Ann Millard. 9-26-1817.

EDWARDS, CALVIN, m. by William Ross, Esq., July 28, 1811, to Minerva, dau. of Major E. Blackman, all of Wilkes-Barré. 8-2-1811.

ELDRED, NATHANIEL B., m. at Milford, March, 1818, to Lucinda, dau. of Dan Dimmick, Esq. *Wayne Co. Mirror*, 3-28-1818.

ELEY, JANE, dau. of Jacob Eley, of Wilkes-Barré, d. December 8, 1811. 12-13-1811.

ELY, NANCY, m. Sunday, March 30, 1817, to Benjamin Drake, *q. v.*

ELLIS, URANIA, m. July 4, 1811, to Luke Harding, *q. v.*

ENGLER, MRS. CATHARINE, wife of John Engler, of Newport, d. May 13, 1814, in her 28th year. 5-20-1814.

ERROH, DANIEL, SR., d. Nescopeck. Christiana Erroh, administratrix, December 21, 1815. 12-22-1815.

EVANS, E. R., d. Sunbury, December 3, 1811. 12-6-1811.

EVANS, ELIZABETH, wife of John Evans, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 10, 1817. 5-16-1817.

FASSETT, JASPER, m. March 17, 1814, by Henry V. Champion, Esq., at Braintrim, to Margaret Geary. 3-25-1814.

FRANKLIN, ESTHER, m. April 28, 1817, to Hugh Watson, *q. v.*

FELL, HANNAH WELDING, wife of Hon. Jesse Fell, d. Wilkes-Barré, March 7, 1816. 3-15-1816.

FELL, DEBORAH, m. March 30, 1816, to Edwin Tracy, *q. v.*

FELL, ABI K., m. January 17, 1811, to Jacob J. Dennis, *q. v.*

FELL, AARON, d. "lately at Pittston." 5-27-1814.

FELL, JANE, relict of Thomas Fell, d. Bucks Co., October 1, 1813, ae. 84. 10-15-1813.

FELLOWS, AMANDA, m. April 23, 1816, to Joseph Dildine, *q. v.*

FELLOWS, LYDIA, m. December, 1813, to Benjamin Brown, *q. v.*

FELTON, CATHARINE, m. March 12, 1817, to Michael Oval, *q. v.*

FLETCHER, MRS. CLARISA, m. Oct., 1813, to Asa Smith, *q. v.*

FREECE, JOHN, d. Kingston, 1816. Nancy Freece, administratrix, November, 1816. 12-6-1816.

FREECE, JOHN, formerly of Knolton, Sussex Co., N. J., d. Kingston, December, 1815. 12-29-1815.

FREEMAN, AMOS, m. December, 1813, by Moses Kellum, Esq., at Palmyra, Wayne Co., to Darcus Parrish. 12-10-1813.

FINCH, NATHAN, m. December 5, 1813, by Elder Miller, at Abington, to Eleanor Somerlin. 12-24-1813.

FINN, ANNA, m. February 20, 1814, to Benjamin Baker, *q. v.*

FINN, PHALA, m. to Elnathan Baker, Jr., June 18, 1812, *q. v.*

FISH, JABEZ, d. at Sheshequin, Bradford Co., "lately, one of the first settlers in this place." 4-29-1814.

FRICK, HENRY, m. March 3, 1818, by Rev. Mr. Bryson, at Northumberland, to Catharine, dau. of Robert Montgomery. 3-20-1818.

FOBES, CHARLOTTE, m. April 23, 1828, to D. Thomas Sweet, Jr.

FLOWER, ZEPHON P., of Athens, m. October 20, 1817, at Huntington, to Polly Preston. 11-7-1817.

FORNWALD, SUSAN, m. February 4, 1830, to William Pursel.

FOSTER, MOSES, of Willingborough, Susquehanna Co., d. December, 1813. Charlotte Foster, administratrix. 2-4-1814.

FOSTER, SAMUEL, d. Kingston, September 9, 1817, ae. 24. 9-26-1817.

FULLER, ISAAC, m. February 8, 1814, by Rev. Ard Hoyt, to Nancy Worthington, both of Bedford. 2-18-1814.

FULTON, ROBERT, Esq., d. at New York, February 23, 1815. 3-3-1815.

FULLER, LUCY, m. May 14, 1812, to Charles Roberts, *q. v.*

FRY, GEORGE, drowned Wilkes-Barré, July 6, 1811. 7-12-1811.

GALBRAITH, SALLY, m. October 8, 1812, to John Banister Gibson, *q. v.*

GARDNER, JOHN, m. November 24, 1811, to Pharzina, dau. of Stephen Harris, all of Exeter. 11-29-1811.

GARDNER, STEPHEN, d. at Plains, September 29, 1811, at advanced age.

GRAHAM, THOMAS, Esq., d. Wilkes-Barré, March 26, 1814. 4-1-1814.

GRAY, MRS. MARIA, wife of James Gray, Esq., d. Sullivan, Tioga Co., February 26, 1820. *Towanda Settler,* 4-1-1820.

GRAYSON, JOHN, d. Mount Pleasant, May, 1813, ae. 45, from Newburgh. 6-4-1813.

GEARY, MARGARET, m. March 17, 1814, to Jasper Fassett, *q. v.*

GEARY, SEYMOUR, m. July 21, 1814, by Henry V. Champion, Esq., at Braintrim, Luzerne Co., to Sally Carney. 7-29-1814.

GEORGE, CATHARINE, wife of William S. George, d. Wilkes-Barre, September 20, 1817. 9-26-1817.

GREEN, ISAAC, m. Bloomsburg, March 13, 1812, by Rev. Caleb Hopkins, to Hannah Thornton, all of Bloomsburg. 3-13-1812.

GREER, WILLIAM, Esq., d. at Jaysburg, January, 1813. 2-5-1813.

GIBSON, JOHN BANISTER, m. October 8, 1812, by Rev. H. R. Wilson, at Carlisle, to Sally Galbraith, both of Carlisle.

GIDDINGS, SALLY, dau. of Dr. Nathaniel Giddings, d. Pittston, December, 1815. 12-22-1815.

GOODRICH, EDWARD T., d. Tunkhannock, March, 1817, ae. 23. 3-14-1817.

GOODWIN, ABRAHAM, Jr., m. November 8, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Bidlack, at Kingston, to Sarah, dau. of Philip Myers. 11-13-1812.

GOODWIN, POLLY, m. November 3, 1816, to Eliot Whitney, *q. v.*

GORE, —, d. Wilkes-Barré, December, 1815, infant dau. of George Gore. 12-22-1815.

GOSS, NATHANIEL, d. Huntington, Luzerne Co., Sept. 27, 1812, in his 65th year. 10-9-1812.

GOULD, ELIJAH, of Pittston, d. 1813. Sally Gould, administratrix. 9-24-1813.

GOULD, DANIEL, m. Plains, March, 1817, to Elizabeth Osborn. 4-11-1817.

GOULD, PETER, d. Plymouth, November, 1817. Hannah Gould. administratrix, December, 1817. 12-5-1817.

GRUB, PHILLIP, of Newport, d. 1812. 5-8-1812.

HAINES, ELIZABETH, m. January 18, 1815, to John C. Rosenkranse, *q. v.*

HALSTED, D. ALASON, m. December, 1813, by Asa Dimock, Esq., at Clifford, to Phebe Wells. 1-7-1814.

HANCOCK, CATHARINE, m. September 1, 1811, to David Scott, *q. v.*

HANCOCK, JONATHAN, m. February 22, 1814, by Joseph Wright, Esq., to Mary Wright, both of Wilkes-Barré. 2-25-1814.

HANCOCK, MRS. MARTHA, wife of Jonathan Hancock, d. Wilkes-Barré, September 15, 1813. *Obit.* 9-17-1813.

HANCOCK, POLLY, dau. of Jonathan Hancock, d. Wilkes-Barré, October 20, 1813, in her 17th year. *Obit.* 10-23-1813.

HANNES, GEORGE, aged about *fifty*, m. at Wysox, by George Scott, Esq., to Sally Holly, aged *eighteen*. 1-11-1811.

HANNES, JOHN, child, died August 17, 1811. 8-23-1811.

HARDING, CELINDA, m. January 23, 1817, to Elisha Harris, *q. v.*

HARDING, JOSEPH, son of Amos Harding, d. Clifford, October, 1813. 10-23-1813.

HARDING, LUKE, m. Clifford, by Asa Dimock, Esq., July 4, 1811, to Urania, dau. of Stephen Ellis. 8-9-1811.

HARDING, MRS. MAHALA, wife of John Harding, Jr., d. Tunkhannock, April 5, 1813. *Obit.* 4-9-1813.

HARDING, JOHN, Jr., of Exeter, m. at Tunkhannock, Sunday, December 30, 1810, by Moses Scovill, Esq., to Mahala, dau. of Stephen Barnum, of Pittston. 1-11-1811.

HARDING, STEPHEN, d. Exeter, August, 1816. 9-6-1816.

HARMAN, CONRAD, of Salem, Luzerne Co., d. 1812. 5-8-1812.

HART, JACOB, late Sheriff of Luzerne Co., d. Wilkes-Barré, August 20, 1811. 8-23-1811.

HART, JAMES, d. March 2, 1813. 3-19-1813.

HARRIS, BENJAMIN, d. Loyalsock, January 18, 1813. 2-5-1813.

HARRIS, ELISHA, of Exeter, m. January 23, 1817, by David Perkins, Esq., to Celinda Harding. 1-31-1817.

HARRIS, JAMES, m. January 1, 1812, by Josiah Fassett, Esq., to Ruth Rogers. 1-10-1812.

HARRIS, PHARZINA, m. November 24, 1811, to John Gardner. *q. v.*

HARRIS, STEPHEN, m. [August, 1811] to Belinda Jackson. 9-13-1811.

HARRIS, MRS. SUSANNA, d. Williamsport, January 18, 1813. 2-5-1813.

HARVEY, ELISHA, d. Plymouth, March, 1800. 11-22-1816.

HARTZELL, POLLY, m. February 25, 1812, to Jesse Crisman, *q. v.*

HAWKINS, JOHN, d. Tunkhannock, January 31, 1815. 2-3-1815.

HAYWARD, MRS. ELIZABETH, d. Plymouth, March 26, 1813, in her 23rd year. *Obit.* 4-16-1813.

HEMING, ELIZABETH, m. October 12, 1812, to Hon. Thomas Cooper, *q. v.*

HEPBURN, FANNY, m. December 2, 1813, to Joshua Miner, *q. v.*

HEPBURN, JENNET, m. Oct. 30, 1815, to Erastus Parsons, *q. v.*

HEPBURN, LEWIS, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 3, 1814. 5-6-1814.

HEPBURN, PATRICK, m. June 6, 1816, to Betsy, dau. of Peleg Tracy, both of Wilkes-Barré. 6-7-1816.

HEPLER, —, at Salem, February 13, 1816, d. a son of Henry Hepler, and February 14, 1816, a son of the same. 2-16-1816.

HERRICK, MISS, m. March 2, 1832, to C. Hopkins Herrick.

HERRICK, C. HOPKINS, m. March 2, 1832, by Rev. Mr. Shaffer, at Athens, to — Herrick, of Zanesville, Ohio. *Bradford Settler,* 3-15-1832.

HICKS, HANNAH, m. October 11, 1817, to Isaac T. Dodson, *q. v.*

HIDDLE, JOHN, m. March 15, 1812, by Stephen Hollister, Esq., to Sarah Space, both of Kingston. 3-20-1812.

HIL, ERASTUS, m. by Stephen Hollister, Esq., January 17, 1811, to Lucy, dau. of Oliver Pettebone, all of Kingston. 1-25-1811.

HITCHCOCK, ELISHA, m. by Cornelius Courtright, Esq., July 24, 1811, to Ruth Slocum, of Providence. 7-26-1811.

HITCHCOCK, MRS. HANNAH, wife of Joseph Hitchcock, d. Wilkes-Barré, August 11, 1813, in her 39th year. *Obit.* 8-13-1813.

HODGE, WILLIAM, of Plymouth, d. 1812. Wm. Hodge, administrator. 9-1-1812.

HODGKINSON, MARIA, m. January 3, 1814, to Thomas B. Overton, *q. v.*

HOJSMAN, CATHARINE, d. Wilkes-Barré, October 3, 1814. 10-6-1814.

HOLGATE, REUBEN, m. October 22, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Lane, at Kingston, to Hannah Parker. 10-31-1817.

HOLLY, JAMES, of Wysox, m. October 4, 1810, by George Scott, Esq., to Anna Vought, of Orwell. 10-19-1810.

HOLLY, SALLY, m. January, 1811, to George Hannes, *q. v.* 1-11-1811.

HOLMES, BENJAMIN, of Clorence, N. Y., m. June 18, 1812, by Rev. John Miller, at Providence, to Huldah Alsworth, of Providence. 6-26-1812.

HOLSTEAD, WILLIAM, m. June 14, 1812, by Rev. John Miller, at Clifford, to Hannah Justin, both of Clifford. 6-26-1812.

HOMET, CHARLES, Jr., of Asylum, m. September 24, 1817, at Wysox, to Lucy Stevens, of Wysox. 10-17-1817.

HONEYWELL, POLLY, m. July 24, 1812, to John Wort, *q. v.*

HORTON, MRS. BETSEY, m. Oct., 1813, to Elder Elijah Peck, *q. v.*

HOUSEMAN, —, wife of Jacob Houseman, of Wilkes-Barré, d. December 8, 1811. 12-13-1811.

HOYT, DAVID, of Bordentown, N. J., m. February 19, 1834, in Palmyra, to Minerva Kellum. *Wayne Co. Herald,* 2-20-1834.

HOYT, DANIEL, d. in Kingston.

HOYT, ELIAS, of Kingston, m. October 2, 1812, by Joshua W. Royersford, Esq., at Bridgewater, to Mary Weston, of Bridgewater.

HUBBARD, JOSEPH J., d. Wilkes-Barré, May 16, 1814, of the 16th U. S. Infantry. 5-20-1814.

HUGHES, MORGAN, m. Wilkes-Barré, January 23, 1816, to Patty Corey. 1-26-1815.

HULTZ, WILLIAM, d. Wilkes-Barré, February 20, 1818. 2-20-1818.

HUMPHREY, MAJOR OZIAS, m. Goshen, 1817, to Margaret Lish. 4-18-1817.

HUNTINGDON, SHUBEL, m. January 28, 1813, by Nathan Niles, Esq., to Mary Kelse, all of Tioga Twp., Tioga Co. 2-26-1813.

HYDE, STEPHEN, d. 1813, of Rush Twp., Susquehanna Co. Jabez Hyde, administrator. 9-24-1813.

INMAN, JEMIMA, m. May 14, 1815, to John Turner, *q. v.*

INMAN, PASSEY, m. April, 1817, to Andrew Buskirk, *q. v.*

IVES, PATTY, m. December 12, 1813, to Joshua Lamereaux, *q. v.*

JACK, ALLEN, killed by accident, Wilkes-Barré, September 9, 1813. *Obit.* 9-10-1813.

JACKSON, ASA, m. Kingston, by Stephen Hollister, Esq., September 1, 1811, to Mrs. Phebe McBitter. 9-13-1811.

JACKSON, BELINDA, m. [August, 1811] to Stephen Harris, *q. v.*

JACKSON, JOSEPH, m. Huntington, April 28, 1817, to Chloe, dau. of Amariah Watson. 5-2-1817.

JACKSON, PATTY, d. Newport, November, 1815, dau. of William Jackson. 12-1-1815.

JACKSON, SILAS, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 14, 1811. 4-19-1811.

JENKINS, ADAH, m. March 5, 1817, to Pierce Smith, *q. v.*

JENKINS, THOMAS, d. 1812. 6-12-1812.

JENKINS, WILLIAM, d. Exeter, March 25, 1813, in his 27th year. 4-2-1813.

JEWITT, GEORGE, d. Wilkes-Barré, November 4, 1816. *Obit.* 11-8-1816.

JEWITT, HARRIET, sister of George Jewitt, d. November 26, 1816. 11-29-1816.

JOHNES, FRANCIS C., of Morristown, N. J., m. September 25, 1814, by Rev. Jacob Drake, at Delaware, Ohio, to Abby Keelor, of Delaware. 11-4-1814.

JONES, BELAH, m. April 5, 1812, by Bartlet Hinds, Esq., at Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., to Polly Brewster, all of Bridgewater. 4-24-1812.

JONES, THOMAS, m. March 21, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Lane, at Wilkes-Barré, to Susan Rymer. 3-28-1817.

JUDSON, POLLY, m. August 30, 1815, to Rev. Joel Rogers, *q. v.*

JUSTIN, HANNAH, m. June 14, 1812, to William Holstead, *q. v.*

KAUKE, MRS. ANN ELIZABETH, d. April 14, 1814, ae. 58 years 7 months. 4-22-1814.

KEELOR, ABBY, m. September 25, 1814, to Francis C. Johnes, *q. v.*

KEELOR, PAUL, of Exeter, d. May, 1813. Sarah Keelor, executrix. 7-9-1813.

KEENE, JOHN, d. Salem, June 24, 1816. *Obit.* 6-28-1816.

KEESOR, JESSE, m. October 17, 1812, by Cornelius Cortright, Esq., at the Plains, to Polly Tompkins. 10-23-1812.

KEICHLINE, CATHERINE, eldest dau. of Jacob Keichline, d. Wilkes-Barré, September 2, 1813. 9-3-1813.

KELLUM, ESTHER, m. December, 1813, to Jared Bennett, *q. v.*

KELLUM, MINERVA, m. February 19, 1834, to David Hoyt, *q. v.*

KELLY, SALLY, m. Jan. 23, 1817, to Timothy M. Whitcomb, *q. v.*

KELSE, MARY, m. January 28, 1813, to Shubel Huntingdon, *q. v.*

KENNEDY, JOSIAH, d. Abington, Luzerne Co., 1815. John Kennedy, administrator, April, 1815. 4-7-1815.

KENT, ABEL, d. Clifford, Susquehanna Co., February 9, 1813, in his 45th year. 3-5-1813.

KING, CAPT. ADAM, m. March 29, 1813, by Rev. John Bryson, at Jaysburg, to Phoebe, dau. of John Carothers, of Jaysburg. 4-23-1813.

LACOQ [LACOE] ANTHONY, m. April 19, 1812, by Wm. Ross, Esq., at Wilkes-Barré, to Amelia Dupuy. 5-1-1812.

LAIRD, GILBERT, m. January 2, 1814, to Charlotte Watley. 1-7-1814.

LAMAREAUX, HANNAH, m. Jan. 20, 1812, to Joze Rogers, *q. v.*

LAMEREAUX, JOSHUA, m. December 12, 1813, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., to Patty Ives, both of Plymouth. 12-24-1813.

LAUDON, CAPT. SAMUEL, m. June 5, 1814, by Rev. Mr. Dana, in Bedford, to Susan Dibble, late from Connecticut. 6-10-1814.

LATHROP, ZEBDUEL, of Rush Twp., Susquehanna Co., d. December, 1813. Abigail Lathrop, administratrix. 1-21-1814.

LAKE, ELEAZER, m. at Braintrim, by Rev. M. Miner York, March, 1811, to Marsha Whitney.

LEE, MRS. PRISCILLA, wife of Capt. Andrew Lee, d. Hanover, March 9, 1815. 3-17-1815.

LEE, PRISCILLA, dau. of Capt. Andrew Lee, d. Hanover, December 22, 1815. *Obit.* 12-29-1815.

LENT, ABRAHAM, m. Wysox, September 23, 1810, by George Scott, Esq., to Gitty Elliott. 10-19-1810.

LEONARD, DAVID, of Cumberland Co., d. Wilkes-Barré, May 5, 1813. 5-7-1813.

LEWIS, JACOB V., of Pittston, m. September 14, 1811, to Lois Tilberry, of Plymouth. 9-20-1811.

LILLIBRIDGE, LODOWICK, m. April 28, 1814, by Rev. Gideon Lewis, at Mount Pleasant, Wayne Co., to Anna Stanton. 5-13-1814.

LOMEREAUX, HANNA, m. January 12, 1817, to Richard Egbertson, *q. v.*

LOMEREUX, MARTHA, wife of Daniel Lomereux, d. Plymouth, July 14, 1817. *Obit.* 7-25-1817.

LONDON, EDWARD, d. Providence, 1816. Isaac London, administrator, March, 1816. 4-19-1816.

LONDON, JONATHAN, d. Providence, 1816. Susanna London, administratrix, April, 1816. 4-19-1816.

LOTT, LEONARD, d. Braintrim, Luzerne Co., January 9, 1812, ae. 68. 2-7-1812.

LOVE, JOHN, m. by Josiah Fasset, Esq. [March, 1811], to Catharine Place. 3-29-1811.

McBITTER, PHEBE, m. September 1, 1811, to Asa Jackson, *q. v.*

McCAPE, ELISHA, of Pittston, d. 1812. 7-24-1812.

McCLENACHEN, BLAIR, d. Philadelphia, May 9, 1812, ae. 78. *Obit.* 5-22-1812.

McCLURE, DAVID, son of Andrew McClure, of Newport, Luzerne Co., d. Centre Furnace, January 19, 1812. 4-10-1812.

McDOWELL, JULIA, m. January 7, 1812, to Major Samuel McKean, *q. v.*

McKEAN, MRS. JANE, widow, d. February 9, 1813, Burlington, Bradford Co., in her 63rd year. *Obit.* 3-5-1813.

McKEAN, MAJOR SAMUEL, of Lycoming Co., m. January 7, 1812, at Tioga, to Julia McDowell, of Tioga Co., N. Y. 1-17-1812.

McMEENS, MRS. ELIZABETH, d. January 11, 1813, at an advanced age. 2-5-1813.

McSHANE, FRANCIS, m. December 29, 1811, to Frances, dau. of Col. Eliphalet Bulkeley, all of Wilkes-Barré. 1-3-1812.

McSHANE, FRANCIS, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 26, 1813. 4-30-1813.

MAFFET, JOHN, d. Corydon, Indian Territory, October 11, 1813, father of Samuel Maffet, of the *Susquehanna Democrat*. 3-18-1814.

MAFFET, SAMUEL, m. May 4, 1815, by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, at Wilkes-Barré, to Caroline Ann, dau. of Gen. William Ross. 5-5-1815.

MARBLE, SALLY, m. August 18, 1816, to George Coon, *q. v.*

MARCY, JARED, d. Pittston, December, 1815. 12-22-1815.

MARSH, WEALTHY, m. February 8, 1827, to Ezekiel Mentz, *q. v.*

MARTIN, DR. JAMES, d. Northumberland, March 2, 1813. 3-19-1813.

MARTIN, JAMES, d. Wilkes-Barré, about Oct., 1816. 11-22-1816.

MASON, ROBERT B., d. Mount Pleasant, March, 1817. Mary Mason, administratrix, April 30, 1817. 5-16-1817.

MASTERS, SUSANNA, m. Dec. 29, 1816, to Jonas Romig, *q. v.*

MEHAFFY, THOMAS, d. Lycoming, January 20, 1813, ae. 79. 2-5-1813.

MERITHEW, ELIZA ANN, m. February 18, 1832, to John Swick.

MERRILLS, SALLY, m. January 4, 1812, to Cornelius Smith, *q. v.*

MILLARD, BENJAMIN, d. Nescopeck, July, 1817. 8-8-1817.

MERRITT, HEZEKIAH, m. September 28, 1811, to Polly Wells, all of Towanda. 10-4-1811.

MILLER, ALGITHA, m. Feb. 24, 1814, to Charles Miller, *q. v.*

MILLER, ANN, m. November 14, 1813, to John Welles, *q. v.*

MILLER, BETSY, m. January 21, 1816, to George Tucker, *q. v.*

MILLER, CALEB, formerly of Pittston, m. December, 1813, by Reuben Purdy, Esq., to Axsey Daniels. 12-10-1813.

MILLER, CHARLES, m. February 24, 1814, by Rev. John Miller, to Algitha Miller. 3-14-1814.

MILLER, JACOB, m. December 27, 1814, by Abiel Fellows, Esq., at Union, to Peggy Search, dau. of James Search. 12-30-1814.

MILLER, JOSEPH, son of Judge John Miller, Newtown, N. Y., d. July 5, 1811, ae. 22. 9-6-1811.

MILLER, JOHN T., d. Union, Luzerne Co., July 12, 1817. 7-25-1817.

MILLER, JONATHAN, m. March 10, 1814, by Rev. Elijah Peck, to Triphene Bigelow. 5-13-1814.

MILLER, MRS., wife of Ensign Miller, d. Mount Pleasant, May, 1813, ae. 40. 6-4-1813.

MINER, HANNAH, m. June 20, 1813, to Samuel Culver, *q. v.*

MINER, JOSHUA, m. December 2, 1813, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Fanny Hepburn, both of Wilkes-Barré. 12-10-1813.

MINER, JOSIAH H., d. Wilkes-Barré, March 14, 1818. 3-20-1818.

MINER, —, infant child of Charles Miner, b. 1813, d. August 6, 1813. 8-13-1813.

MINTZ, EZEKIEL, m. February 8, 1827, by Rev. S. Marks, to Wealthy, dau. of Wm. Marsh, both of Pike Co. *Susquehanna Register,* 2-16-1827.

MORGAN, HARRY, of Wysox, m. 1814, at Orwell, to Harriet Bishop. 2-18-1814.

MOLLESON, JOHN, d. Tunkhannock, June, 1817. 7-18-1817.

MOLLESON, JOSEPH, d. Tunkhannock, June, 1817. Reuben Molleson, administrator, July 8, 1817. 7-18-1817.

MOLLESON, REUBEN, of Tunkhannock, d. 1813. Reuben Molleson, Executor. 10-8-1813.

MONTGOMERY, CATHARINE, m. March 3, 1818, to Henry Frick, *q. v.*

MONTGOMERY, DANIEL, Sr., d. Danville, February 28, 1813, in his 74th year. *Obit.* 3-19-1813.

MONTAYNE, POLLY, m. Jan. 26, 1817, to Thomas B. Nase, *q. v.*

MORSE, CATHERINE, m. Feb. 8, 1812, to Jonas Delong, *q. v.*

MORSE, POLLY, m. April 18, 1813, to William Bishop, *q. v.*

MOTT, MRS. FANNY, wife of Elihu Mott, d. Middletown, March 3, 1832, ae. 35. *Susq. Reg.,* 3-6-1832.

MOWRY, CHARLES, m. March 30, 1812, by Rev. James Latta, Sadsbury, Chester Co., to Mary Richmond, of Sadsbury. 4-17-1812.

MUMFORD, ROXY, m. Nov. 21, 1816, to Eben Dimmick, *q. v.*

MUMFORD, SALLY, m. Feb. 9, 1814, to Samuel Rogers, *q. v.*

MUMFORD, HENRY, m. February 10, 1814, by Rev. Elijah Peck, at Mount Pleasant, to Sally Tanner. 3-4-1814.

MURRAY, COL. THOMAS, d. Chilisquoque Twp., April 22, 1817, ae. 80. *Obit.* 4-25-1817.

MYERS, HENRY, d. Kingston, March 4, 1816, ae. 59. 3-15-1816.

MYERS, JOHN, of Kingston, m. May 2, 1813, by Cornelius Cortright, Esq., to Sally Stark, of Plains. 5-14-1813.

MYERS, MICHAEL, Esq., d. December 2, 1815, in Frederick Co., Md., brother to Philip and Henry Myers of Kingston. 12-29-1815.

MYER, PEGGY, m. February 3, 1816, to Aaron Clauson, *q. v.*

MILLER, POLLY, m. April 25, 1816, to Ira Ash, *q. v.*

MYERS, SARAH, m. November 8, 1812, to Abraham Goodwin, Jr., *q. v.*

MYERS, MRS. SARAH, m. April 15, 1811, to Rev. Benjamin Bidlack, *q. v.*

NASE, GEORGE, d. "lately in Kingston, a respectable inhabitant of that place." 6-3-1814.

NASE, THOMAS B., m. January 26, 1817, by Samuel Thomas, Esq., at Kingston, to Polly, dau. of Isaac Montayne, all of Kingston. 6-31-1817.

NELSON, AMORY, d. Wilkes-Barré, December 12, 1816, ae. 24. 12-13-1816.

NESBITT, JAMES, m. November 12, 1815, by Isaac Hartzel, Esq., at Plymouth, to Mary, dau. of Col. Philip Shupp, of Plymouth. 11-17-1815.

NEWBERRY, BENJAMIN, d. October 19, 1810, Register and Recorder of Luzerne Co. *Obit.* 10-26-1810.

NEWTON, MATTHEW, d. Abington, Luzerne Co., June, 1814. Benjamin, Israel and Thomas Newton, admin'str's. 7-22-1814.

NICHOLSON, COMMODORE SAMUEL, U. S. N., d. Navy Yard, Charlestown, Mass., January 29, 1812, ae. 69. 1-24-1812.

NISBITT, PHEBE, m. March 31, 1813, to Robert Davenport, *q. v.*

NOBLES, JOHN, d. Newport, August 10, 1814. Christiana Nobles, administratrix. 8-12-1814.

OGDEN, ENOCH, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 18, 1814. *Obit.* 4-22-1814.

OSBORN, ELIZABETH, m. March, 1817, to Daniel Gould, *q. v.*

ORVIS, ELIZA, m. October 24, 1811, to Samuel Vail, *q. v.*

OUSTERHOUT, CLARRY, m. December 25, 1817, to Chester Dana, *q. v.*

OVAL, MICHAEL, m. March 12, 1817, by Nathan Bacon, Esq., at Nicholson, to Catharine, dau. of Henry Felton, all of that place. 3-14-1817.

OVERFIELD, BENJAMIN, of Braintrim Twp., Luzerne Co., d. 1814. Paul Overfield, Executor. 2-18-1814.

OVERFIELD, NICHOLAS, m. January 2, 1812, at Braintrim, Luzerne Co., by Henry V. Champion, Esq., to Harriet Sterling. 1-10-1812.

OVERTON, MRS., wife of Thomas Overton, d. Sheshequin, April 12, 1813. 4-30-1813.

OVERTON, THOMAS B., m. January 3, 1814, by Thomas Dyer, Esq., at Wilkes-Barré, to Maria Hodgkinson. 1-7-1814.

PALMER, LAURA, d. Wilkes-Barré, May 25, 1814, dau. of Nathan Palmer, Esq., ae. about 7 years. 5-27-1814.

PARKS, THOMAS, d. Exeter, September, 1814. Lucy Parks, administratrix. 10-6-1814.

PARKER, HANNAH, m. Oct. 22, 1817, to Reuben Holgate, *q. v.*

PARRISH, DARCUS, m. December, 1813, to Amos Freeman, *q. v.*

PARSONS, ERASTUS, of Lysle, Broome, Co., N. Y., m. October 30, 1815, by Rev. Ard Hoyt, in Wilkes-Barré, to Jennet Hepburn, of Wilkes-Barré. 11-3-1815.

PATTON, MRS. PHEBE, d. Mifflin, May 4, 1828. *Obit. Bradford Settler,* 5-8-1828.

PAINE, GEORGE, d. Berwick, April, 1817. 5-9-1817.

PAYNE, LICESTER, of Gibson, February 28, 1828, by Joab Tyler, Esq., to Levanda Tanner, of Hartford. *Susq. Reg.,* 3-7-1828.

PLACE, —, d. Braintrim, June 5th and 12th, three children of John Place, of Braintrim. 6-28-1816.

PEACOCK, JAMES, m. October 8, 1813, by Rev. Mr. Buchanan, at Harrisburg, to Frances C. Slough. 10-15-1813.

PEARCE, ABEL, d. Kingston, May 23, 1814, at an advanced age. 5-27-1814.

PEARCE, JOHN, m. February 3, 1816, to Susanna Shupp, at Plymouth. 2-16-1816.

PEARCE, PHINEAS, of Smithfield Twp., Bradford Co., d. November, 1814. Abiram Pearce, administrator. 12-16-1814.

PECK, ELDER ELIJAH, m. October, 1813, by Elder Enoch Owens, at Mount Pleasant, to Mrs. Betsey Horton. 10-29-1813.

PERRY, GODFREY, d. Wilkes-Barré, 1815. Benjamin Perry, administrator, October 6, 1815. 10-6-1815.

PETTEBONE, LUCY, m. January 17, 1811, to Erastus Hil, *q. v.*

PETTEBONE, PAYNE, d. Kingston, August 18, 1814. Oliver Pettebone, administrator. 10-21-1814.

PETTYS, BENJAMIN, d. Greenfield, Luzerne Co., 1816. 4-26-1816.

PHELPS, EDWARD W., d. Clifford, October 2, 1830. *Dundaff Rep.,* 10-6-1830.

PRESTON, POLLY, m. Oct. 20, 1817, to Zephon P. Flower, *q. v.*

PIERCE, SHEPHARD, m. Wysox, by Wm. Myer, Esq., December 19, 1810, to Sarah Coolbaugh, dau. Moses C., all of Wysox. 12-28-1810.

PIOLLET, JOSEPH, of Wysox, m. September 28, 1811, to Betsey Whitney, of Towanda. 10-4-1811.

PHILO, POLLY, dau. of Azor Philo, of Tunkhannock, d. Exeter, near Keelor's Ferry [June, 1814], in her 18th year. 6-17-1814.

PHILLIPS, MRS. MARY, wife of Deacon John Phillips, d. Wilkes-Barré, November 9, 1815, ae. 70 yrs. 3 mos 2 days. *Obit.* 11-24-1815.

POOL, HAVEN, d. Salem, Mass., July 28, 1811. 8-2-1811.

PORTER, MRS. REBECCA, m. Mar. 21, 1817, to Seth Wilson, *q. v.*

POST, JOSIAH, son of Gideon Post, d. Union, July 14, 1816, in his 27th year. 8-2-1816.

POTTER, BROOKINS, m. August 18, 1817, by Rev. Joel Rogers, at Huntington, to Sarah Britain. 8-22-1817.

POTTER, ELISHA, d. Providence, 1816. Joel T. Potter, administrator, May, 1816. 5-25-1816.

PUGH, ABIGAIL, wife of Joshua Pugh, d. Plymouth, April 26, 1817. 5-2-1817.

PURDY, SILAS, late of Palmyra Twp., Wayne Co., d. 1814. Wm. and Peter Purdy, administrators, December 13, 1814. 1-13-1815.

PURSEL, WILLIAM, m. February 4, 1830, by Rev. J. J. Ungerer, at Catawissa, to Susan Fornwald. *Danville Intelligencer,* 2-12-1830.

PLUM, CHARLOTTE, m. March 13, 1831, to James M. Shafer.

PLUME, MARIA, m. April 28, 1814, to Ira Stearns, *q. v.*

PRUNER, NANCY, m. May 5, 1816, to Asa Dana, *q. v.*

RAMSTON, LYDIA, m. May 12, 1811, to William Curts, *q. v.*

RANSON, Samuel, m. March 31, 1816, by Elder Joel Rogers, at Plymouth, to Hannah Wight, both of Plymouth. 4-5-1816.

RAYNSFORD, MRS. HANNAH, wife of I. W. Raynsford, Esq., d. Montrose, March 17, 1831, in her 52d year.
Dundaff Rep., 3-23-1831.

REED, ANNA, m. January 5, 1812, to Jonathan S. Brown, *q. v.*

REYNOLDS, AMANDA, m. February 3, 1827, to Nathaniel P. Cornwall, *q. v.*

RICE, ABRAHAM, d. Providence, October, 1816. 11-8-1816.

RICE, MRS., wife of Capt. W. Rice, d. Sheshequin, April 12, 1813. 4-30-1813.

RICHMOND, MARY, m. March 30, 1812, to Charles Mowry, *q. v.*

RIDGEWAY, SALLY, m. Dec., 1813, to William Carmon, *q. v.*

ROGERS, JOSIAH, d. Northmoreland, June 11, 1814, in his 46th year. Mary Rogers, administratrix. 6-17-1814.

ROGERS, JOZE, m. January 20, 1812, by Rev. Joel Rogers, at Plymouth, to Hannah Lamareaux, all of Plymouth. 1-24-1812.

ROGERS, JOSIAH, d. Plymouth, December 4, 1815, ae. 95, an inhabitant since 1776. 12-8-1815.

ROGERS, REV. JOEL, of Plymouth, m. August 30, 1815, by J. Chamberlin, Esq., in Sugar Loaf Twp., Columbia Co., to Polly Judson. 9-29-1815.

ROLLS, MARY ORCELIA, dau. of James and Calista Rolls, d. Dundaff, March 19, 1831, ae. 9 months. *Dundaff Rep.*, 3-23-1831.

ROSS, ALEPH, sister of Gen. Wm. Ross, d. Wilkes-Barré, February 8, 1817, after a lingering illness of more than 20 years. 2-14-1817.

ROSS, MRS. ANN, d. Wilkes-Barré, March 21, in her 94th year.
Obit. 3-26-1813.

ROSS, CAROLINE ANN, m. May 4, 1815, to Samuel Maffet, *q. v.*

ROSS, MRS. ELIZA, wife of Gen. William Ross, dau. of Samuel Sterling, of Lyme, Conn., d. Wilkes-Barré, May 16, 1816, ae. 49. *Obit.* 5-24-1816.

ROSS, JAMES, d. Wayne Co., May, 1813. 6-4-1813.

ROSS, SARAH S., m. May 7, 1817, to Dr. Edward Covill, *q. v.*

ROSENKRANSE, JOHN C., m. January 18, 1815, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Elizabeth Hains, all of Wilkes-Barré. 1-20-1815.

ROMIG, JONAS, m. December 29, 1816, by Alex. Jameson, Esq., at Salem, to Susanna Masters, of Union. 1-3-1817.

ROWLEE, MOSES, ae. 35, m. "lately" to Nancy Youngs, ae. 11 years 6 months, all of Towanda. 10-4-1811.

RUMSEY, —, d. Plymouth, January, 1816, ae. 79. 1-26-1816.

RUSSELL, WILBER, d. Braintrim, Luzerne Co., June, 1814. Hannah Russell, administratrix. 7-29-1814.

RYMER, SUSAN, m. March 21, 1817, to Thomas Jones, *q. v.*

ROACH, MRS. PHEBE, d. Wilkes-Barré, Mar. 11, 1818. 3-20-1818.

RIPPLE, JACOB, d. Wilkes-Barré, November 11, 1811. 11-15-1811.

ROBERTS, CHARLES, of Ohio, m. May 14, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Bidlack, at Wilkes-Barré, to Lucy, dau. of Benajah Fuller, of Plymouth. 5-15-1812.

ROBERTS, DANIEL, of Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., m. January 20, 1817, by Noah Wadhams, Esq., at Plymouth, to Esther Atherton, of Plymouth. 1-24-1817.

ROCKWELL, POLLY, m. Dec., 1813, to Jonas Watson, *q. v.*

ROGERS, ELIHU, d. Northmoreland, Jan. 28, 1817. 1-31-1817.

ROGERS, REBECCA, m. Feb. 10, 1811, to David Brunson, *q. v.*

ROGERS, SAMUEL, m. February 29, 1814, by Rev. Elijah Peck, at Mount Pleasant, to Sally Mumford. 3-4-1814.

ROGERS, THOMAS J., editor *Northampton Farmer*, at Easton, m. June 22, 1811, to Mary, dau. of Christian Winters, of Easton. 7-12-1811.

SAILOR, POLLY, d. Pittston, May 25, 1814, ae. 17. 5-27-1814.

SATTERLEE, WILLIAM, d. Smithfield, Ontario Co. [N. Y.], of a bilious colic, Saturday, December 8, 1810, in his 21st year, son of James Satterlee. *Obit.* 1-4-1811.

SHAFER, EMBLY, m. October 9, 1827, by Elder Davis Dimock, to Urania Turrel, all of Montrose. *Susq. Reg.*, 10-12-1827.

SHAFER, JAMES M., m. March 13, 1831, by Rev. Mr. Evans, at Canaan, to Charlotte Plum. *Dundaff Rep.*, 3-23-1831.

SHAFER, JOHN, son of Adam Shafer, of Kingston, m. by Stephen Hollister, Esq., at Kingston, January 3, 1811, to Mary, dau. of Wm. Cooper, of Plymouth. 1-11-1811.

SHAFFER, MARY, m. January 12, 1817, to Joseph Blain, *q. v.*

SHAFFER, PETER, JR., m. Jan. 19, 1817, by David Perkins, Esq., to Elizabeth Burd. 1-31-1817.

SHAW, MRS. ELIZA, wife of Thomas Shaw, of Plymouth, d. March 1, 1811. 3-15-1811.

SPACE, SARAH, m. March 15, 1812, to John Hiddle, *q. v.*

SPACE, ZEPHANIAH, of Kingston, m. by Stephen Hollister, Esq., May 25, 1811, to Catherine Armstrong, of Wilkes-Barré. 6-7-1811.

SPROGE, JOSEPH, d. Luzerne,. Jeremiah Blanchard, administrator, November, 1814. 11-18-1814.

SPROGE, MRS. EUNICE, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 12, 1814, ae. 82. 4-22-1814.

STANTON, ANNA, m. Apr. 28, 1814, to Lodowick Lillibridge, *q. v.*

STARK, JAMES, of Plains, m. May 4, 1813, by Cornelius Cortright, Esq., to Catharine Waggoner, of Plains. 5-14-1813.

STARK, SALLY, m. May 2, 1813, to John Myers, *q. v.*

SWALLOW, MRS., d. at Plains, April 15, 1814, at an advanced age. 4-22-1814.

SEARCH, PEGGY, m. December 27, 1814, to Jacob Miller, *q. v.*

SEARLE, LOIS, m. January 7, 1816, to John Courtright, *q. v.*

SCOTT, MRS. ANNA, m. January, 1816, to Jonathan Tharpe, *q. v.*

SEARLE, ROGERS, d. Pittston, June 19, 1813. 6-25-1813.

SEELY, DEBORAH, m. [March, 1811], to Amos Ackley, *q. v.*

SEELY, LIEUT. ROBERT G., U. S. A., d. January 10, 1813, at Sunbury, in his 25th year. 2-5-1813.

SEARLE, MARY, m. June 30, 1814, to Elisha Blackman, *q. v.*

SEWARD, CLARISSA, m. December 11, 1814, to Joseph Swetland, *q. v.*

SPENCER, FRANCIS UPTON, d. at Canal Camp, Tioga Co., February 26, 1813, ae. 23. 3-12-1813.

STEARNS, IRA, m. April 28, 1814, by Rev. Elijah Peck, at Mount Pleasant, to Maria Plume, both of that place. 5-6-1814.

STEPHENS, JACOB, d. Clifford Twp., Susquehanna Co., 1816. Ebenezer Stephens, administrator, March, 1816. 4-19-1816.

STERLING, HARRIET, m. January 2, 1812, to Nicholas Overfield, *q. v.*

STEWART, MRS. ELIZABETH, relict of James Stewart, Esq., of Lycoming Co., d. East Penn's Borough, September 4, 1814. 9-30-1814.

STEWART, FRANCES, m. Jan. 2, 1812, to George Siwelly, *q. v.*

STEWART, LAZARUS, m. January 12, 1817, by Isaac Hartsell, Esq., at Hanover, to Elizabeth Cushman. 1-17-1817.

STEVENS, LUCY, m. Sept. 24, 1817, to Charles Homet, Jr., *q. v.*

STEVENS, MRS. LEVINA, wife of Albegence Stevens, d. Wyalusing, July 15, 1813, in her 25th year. 7-30-1813.

SWEET, ELIAS, of Hartford Twp., Susquehanna Co., d. 1812. Abigail Sweet, administratrix. 1-1-1813.

SWEET, D. THOMAS, JR., m. April 23, 1828, by Rev. Lyman Richardson, at Canaan, Wayne Co., to Charlotte Fobes. *Susq. Reg.*, 5-2-1828.

SWETLAND, BELDING, d. Kingston, July 22, 1816. 7-26-1816.

SWETLAND, JOSEPH, m. December 11, 1814, by Charles Chapman, Esq., to Clarisa Seward, both of Kingston. 12-16-1814.

SWETLAND, MRS. SARAH, wife of Belding Swetland, d. Kingston, December 18, 1815. 12-29-1815.

SILL, WILLIAM, of Wilkes-Barré, m. December 19, 1812, by Rev. Mr. Lane, at Plymouth, to Catharine Sims, of Plymouth. 12-25-1812.

SILSBE, ELIJAH, d. Pittston, December, 1815, ae. 43. 12-22-1815.

SILSBE, ERI, son of Elijah Silsbe, d. Pittston, December, 1815, ae. 22. 12-22-1815.

SIMRALL, WILLIAM, d. Abington Twp., Luzerne Co. Wm. and Nathaniel Simrall, administrators, Nov., 1814. 11-18-1814.

SIMS, CATHARINE, m. December 19, 1812, to William Sill, *q. v.*

SINTON, JAMES, m. September 27, 1811, to Martha Bettle, all of Wilkes-Barré. 10-4-1811.

SIWELLY, GEORGE, m. January 2, 1812, to Frances Stewart, all of Hanover.

SIVELY, HENRY, of Northampton, at Hanover, by James Campbell, Esq,. March 31, 1811, to Ami, dau. of Nathan Wade, of Hanover. 4-5-1811.

SIWELLY, —, child of Henry Siwelly, ae. 16, killed Wilkes-Barré, July 26, 1817. 8-1-1817.

SKINNER, DANIEL, d. Damascus, Wayne Co., May, 1813, in his 80th year. 6-4-1813.

SKINNER, JOSEPH, d. May, 1813. 6-4-1813.

SMITH, ASA, m. October, 1813, by Elder Peck, at Mount Pleasant, to Mrs. Clarisa Fletcher. 10-29-1813.

SMITH, BENJAMIN, d. Kingston, Jan. 19, 1816, ae. 59. 1-26-1816.

SMITH, CORNELIUS, of Exeter, m. January 4, 1812, by Moses Scovell, Esq., at Exeter, to Sally Merrills, of Pittston. 1-10-1812.

SMITH, JOHN, Towanda Twp., Luzerne Co., d. 1812. 5-8-1812.

SMITH, MARTIN, late of Newport, Luzerne Co., d. Elmira, N. Y., March, 1817. 3-28-1817.

SMITH, PIERCE, m. March 5, 1817, by Samuel Thompson, Esq., in Kingston, to Adah Jenkins, all of Kingston. 3-14-1817.

SMITH, SALLY, m. October 13, 1830, to Charles Brink, *q. v.*

SMITH, SUSANNA, of Wilkes-Barré Twp., d. 1812. David Smith, administrator. 7-24-1812.

SMITH, WILLIAM, m. March 3, 1814, by Thomas Spangenburg, Esq., at Bethany, to Ann DeWitt. 3-18-1814.

STITES, MRS., wife of Daniel Stites, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 18, 1814. 4-22-1814.

STIVERS, THOMAS B., son of John Stivers, of Newport, d. July 20, 1812, ae. 16½ years. 7-31-1812.

SWICK, JOHN, m. February 18, 1832, by Harry Morgan, Esq., at Wysox, to Eliza Ann Merithew, of Wysox.
Bradford Settler, 3-15-1832.

SWINGLE, MARY, m. March 10, 1814, to John Cobb, *q. v.*

SOMERLIN, ELEANOR, m. Dec. 5, 1813, to Nathan Finch, *q. v.*

SOMERLIN, NATHANIEL, m. December 12, 1813, by Elder Miller, in Abington, to Lydia Wall. 12-24-1813.

SORBER, CAPT. CHRISTIAN, of Newport, killed by a falling rock, September 30, 1814. 10-6-1814.

SCOTT, DAVID, Prothonotary of Luzerne Co., m. by Rev. Mr. Hoyt, September 1, 1811, to Catharine, dau. of Jonathan Hancock, of Wilkes-Barré. 9-6-1811.

SCOTT, MRS. MARY, m. October 16, 1814, to Gov. Simon Snyder, *q. v.*

SCOTT, NEHEMIAH, m. April 19, 1815, by Rev. Davis Dimock, at Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., to Sarah, dau. of Rev. Davis Dimock. 5-5-1815.

SCOTT, —, d. June 23, 1816, infant dau. of David Scott, Esq. 6-28-1816.

SHOEMAKER, —, drowned July, 1814, at Kingston, in Hartzoff's Creek, an infant son of Malachi Shoemaker. 7-29-1814.

SLOCUM, LEMUEL, m. December 19, 1812, by Eno Finch, Esq., at Pittston, to Nancy Collins, all of Pittston. 12-25-1812.

SLOCUM, RUTH, m. July 24, 1811, to Elisha Hitchcock, *q. v.*

SLOCUM, WILLIAM, d. Pittston, October 20, 1810. 10-26-1810.

SCOUTEN, SALLY, m. June 25, 1815, to John P. Burgess, *q. v.*

SLOUGH, FRANCES C., m. Oct. 8, 1813, to James Peacock, *q. v.*

SHUPP, MARY, m. November 12, 1815, to James Nesbitt, *q. v.*

SHUPP, SUSANNA, m. February 3, 1816, to John Pearce, *q. v.*

STUART, MRS. ELEANOR, relict of Archibald Stuart, d. Jersey Shore, January 20, 1813, at an advanced age. 2-5-1813.

STUART, JAMES, d. Long Reach, January 28, 1813. 2-5-1813.

SNYDER, GOV. SIMON, m. October 16, 1814, by Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, at Harrisburg, to Mrs. Mary Scott. 10-28-1814.

TAGGART, DAVID, of Northumberland, d. May 17, 1812, in his 44th year. 5-29-1812.

TANNER, LEVANDA, m. February 28, 1828, to Licester Payne.

TANNER, SALLY, m. February 10, 1814, to Henry Mumford, *q. v.*

TAYLOR, JOHN, d. Providence, March, 1817. Sarah and Preserved Taylor, administrators, March 26, 1817. 4-11-1817.

THARPE, JONATHAN, m. Wilkes-Barré, January, 1816, to Mrs. Anna Scott. 1-26-1815.

TRACY, BETSY, m. June 6, 1816, to Patrick Hepburn, *q. v.*

TRACY, EDWIN, m. April 18, 1816, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Deborah Fell, all of Wilkes-Barré. 4-19-1816.

TREADAWAY, JULIA, m. January 5, 1812, to Elias [James Weed] Barnum, *q. v.*

TOMPKINS, POLLY, m. October 17, 1812, to Jesse Keesor, *q. v.*

THORNTON, HANNAH, m. March 3, 1812, to Isaac Green, *q. v.*

THORNTON, ELI, m. December 31, 1814, by Rev. Mr. Hopkins, to Rachel Willett, all of Bloom Twp., Northumberland Co. 1-17-1812.

TUCKER, GEORGE, m. Wilkes-Barré, January 21, 1816, to Betsy Miller. 1-26-1816.

TURNER, JOHN, of Plymouth, m. May 14, 1815, by Rev. Mr. Paddock, at Hanover, to Jemima, dau. of Col. Edward Inman, of Hanover. 5-19-1815.

TURNER, SAMUEL, m. September 21, 1817, by Samuel Herrin, Esq., to Catherine Cauffman. 9-26-1817.

TURNER, THOMAS, of Salem, Wayne Co., drowned in Mill Creek, June 16, 1813. 6-18-1813.

TURREL, CALEB, d. Montrose, January 26, 1827, ae. 91. *Obit. Susq. Reg.*, 2-16-1827.

TURREL, URANIA, m. October 9, 1827, Embly Shafer.

TYSON, ISAIAH, m. by Thomas Dyer, Esq., Sunday, January 5, 1811, to Catherine, dau. of Cornelius Cortright, all of Wilkes-Barré. 1-11-1811.

VAIL, SAMUEL, m. October 24, 1811, to Eliza, dau. of Roger Orvis, all of Abington. 11-15-1811.

VAN BRUNDHOFFER, MRS. SUSANNA BARBARA, relict of John Peter Lutyens, d. Providence, Luzerne Co., February 22, 1813, in her 81st year, a widow of 50 years. 3-19-1813.

VAN FLEET, RICHARD, d. Wilkes-Barré, April 26, 1814. 4-29-1814.

VON SICK, NATHAN, son of Dr. Joseph Von Sick, d. Wilkes-Barré, November, 1815. 12-1-1815.

WADE, AMI, m. March 31, 1811, to Henry Sively, *q. v.*

WADHAMS, MRS., wife of Calvin Wadhams, d. Plymouth, February 18, 1818. 2-20-1818.

WAGE, GEORGE, of Orwell, m. March 13, 1832, by Rev. Levi Baldwin, at Asylum, to Betsey Baldwin. *Bradford Settler,* 3-15-1832.

WAGGONER, CATHARINE, m. May 4, 1813, to James Stark, *q. v.*

WALL, LYDIA, m. Dec. 12, 1813, to Nathaniel Somerlin, *q. v.*

WALLER, ELIAD, Ocquago, N. Y., d. at Careytown, Luzerne Co., April 26, 1814. 4-29-1814.

WALLER, MRS. HANNAH, d. November 4, 1810, consort of Capt. Phineas Waller, of Careytown. 11-9-1810.

WATTLES, JOHN, m. April 14, 1814, by Jared Holcomb, Esq., at Old Sheshequin, to Eliza Cash. 4-22-1814.

WATLEY, CHARLOTTE, m. Jan. 2, 1814, to Gilbert Laird, *q. v.*

WATSON, CHLOE, m. April 28, 1817, to Joseph Jackson, *q. v.*

WATSON, MRS. ELIZABETH, d. Huntington, February 8, 1815, wife of Hugh Watson. 2-10-1815.

WATSON, HUGH, m. Huntington, April 28, 1817, to Esther, dau. of Samuel Franklin. 5-2-1817.

WATSON, JONAS, m. December, 1813, by John Cross, Esq., at Milford, Wayne Co., to Polly Rockwell. 12-10-1813.

WELCH, PATRICK B., d. Bridgewater, Susquehanna Co., May or June, 1814. 6-24-1814.

WELLES, JOHN, m. November 14, 1813, by Roger Orvis, Esq., at Clifford, to Ann Miller, all of Clifford. 11-26-1813.

WELLS, PHEBE, m. December, 1813, to D. Alason Halsted, *q. v.*

WELLS, POLLY, m. September 28, 1811, to Hezekiah Merritt, *q. v.*

WESTON, MARY, m. October 2, 1812, to Elias Hoyt, *q. v.*

WIGHT, HANNAH, m. March 31, 1816, to Samuel Ransom, *q. v.*

WILKINSON, HENRY, of Alexandria, Va., d. Sacketts Harbor, Feb. 28, 1813, in his 26th year. 3-26-1813.

WILLETT, RACHEL, m. December 31, 1814, to Eli Thornton, *q. v.*

WILLIAMS, SAMUEL, JR., d. Wilkes-Barré, August 9, 1814. 8-12-1814.

WILSON, SETH, m. Wilkes-Barré, March 21, 1817, by Rev. Mr. Lane, to Mrs. Rebecca Porter. 3-28-1817.

WILSON, THOMAS A., editor *Susquehanna Waterman and Columbia Advertizer*, m. November 24, 1811, to Margaret Drepard, of Lancaster. 11-29-1811.

WINTERS, PETER, of Plains, d. in March, 1814. Margaret and Peter Winters administered his estate. 4-8-1814.

WINTERS, MARY, m. June 22, 1811, to Thomas J. Rogers, *q. v.*

WHIPPLE, NATHAN, died 1812. 5-22-1812.

WHITE, CHESTER, son of Samuel White, of Huntington Twp., Luzerne Co., d. April 29, 1813, in his 18th year. 5-7-1813.

WHITCOMB, TIMOTHY M., m. January 23, 1817, by Josiah Fassett, Esq., at Windham, to Sally Kelly. 1-31-1817.

WHITNEY, BETSEY, m. Sept. 28, 1811, to Joseph Piollet, *q. v.*

WHITNEY, ELIOT, m. November 3, 1816, by Rev. George Lane, at Exeter, to Polly Goodwin, both of Kingston. 11-8-1816.

WHITNEY, MARSHA, m. [March, 1811] to Eleazer Lake, *q. v.*

WRIGHT, LETITIA, dau. of Josiah Wright, d. at Plains,, Wilkes-Barré, November 4, 1816, ae. 3. 11-15-1816.

WRIGHT, MARY, m. February 22, 1814, to Jonathan Hancock, *q. v.*

WOODBRIDGE, ELIZA, m. Jan. 2, 1814, to James Barnes, *q. v.*

WOODWARD, JOHN K., m. November 21, 1816, by David Bunnel, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, to Mary Kellog. 12-13-1816.

WOOLLEY, JOHN, late of Luzerne Co., d. Mansfield, Richland Co., O., May 9, 1817, ae. 27. 6-27-1817.

WOOLEY, PAULINA, m. April 10, 1817, to Daniel Colklasier, *q. v.*

WOOSTER, DAVID, d. Kingston, 1816. 1-31-1817.

WORT, JOHN, of Kingston, m. July 24, 1812, by Stephen Hollister, Esq., to Polly Honeywell, of Bedford. 7-31-1812.

WORTHINGTON, NANCY, m. Feb. 8, 1814, to Isaac Fuller, *q. v.*

WYLIE, DANIEL BUCK, d. Great Bend, April 23, 1828. *Susquehanna Register*, 5-2-1828.

YATES, HON. JASPER, d. Lancaster, March 14, 1817. 3-28-1817.

YERKES, TITUS, m. November 21, 1816, by Joseph Tanner, Esq., at Mount Pleasant, to Helen Burchard. 12-13-1816.

YOUNGS, HENRY, formerly of Connecticut, m. December 23, 1813, by Charles Chapman, Esq., at Kingston, to Olive Parrish, of Plymouth. 12-31-1813.

YOUNGS, NANCY, m. to Moses Rowlee, 1811, *q. v.*

THE CONTINENTAL COMMISSION OF COLONEL ZEBULON BUTLER, WHERE IS IT?

More than fifty years ago the commissions in the military service of Connecticut and the United States, of Colonel Zebulon Butler disappeared. With these went also his sword and accoutrements, his diploma of membership in the Connecticut State Society of the Cincinnati, his military discharge signed by Washington, and other papers. These historical treasures may have been destroyed or simply removed or appropriated, as the family and relatives of Col. Butler living in Wyoming Valley know nothing of their whereabouts. It is hoped that if they are still in existence that fact can be established. Through the kindness of Mr. C. E. Butler of Wilkes-Barré, grandson of Colonel Butler, we have the pleasure of preserving here a certified copy of his commission from the Continental Congress as Colonel of the Second Connecticut Regiment, of March 13, 1778. The original was signed by John Jay, President of the Congress, and was in the possession of the Butler family in 1836. The copy here presented was certified by Augustus C. Laning, Esq., Notary Public of Wilkes-Barre, 1836, and a Vice-President of this Society in 1868. A certified copy of Colonel Butler's discharge, given by Washington in 1784, is also given here. H. E. H.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

[SEAL] To Zebulon Butler, Esquire Greeting. We reposing especial trust and confidence in your Patriotsm, Valour, Conduct, and Fidelity, Do by these presents constitute and appoint you to be a Colonel of the second Connecticut Regiment in the army of the United States,—to take rank as such from the 13th day of March A. D. 1778.

You are therefore, carefully and diligently, to discharge

the duty of a Colonel, by doing and performing all manner of things thereunto belonging;—and we do strictly charge and require all officers and soldiers, under your command, to be obedient to your orders as Colonel. And you are to observe and follow such orders and directions from time to time, as you shall receive from this, or a future Congress of the United States, or Committee of Congress, for that purpose appointed, a committee of the States, or commander in chief for the time being of the army of the United States, or any other your superior officer, according to the rules and discipline of war, in pursuance of the trust reposed in you. This Commission to continue in force until revoked by this, or a future Congress, the Committee of Congress before mentioned, or a Committee of the States.

Witness his Excellency John Jay Esquire President of the Congress of the United States of America, at Philadelphia, the 17th day of March, 1779, and in the Third Year of our Independence.

JOHN JAY."

Entered in the war office and
examined by the Board.

Attest.

P. SCULL, Secretary of the Board of War.

"PENNSYLVANIA
LUZERNE COUNTY SC.

[SEAL] I Augustus C. Lanning Notary Public in and for said County duly Commissioned according to law, do certify that I have carefully examined and compared the foregoing copy of a Commission to Col. Zebulon Butler, with the original which has been submitted to me for the purpose, and that the foregoing is a true and exact copy thereof in words and letter, the word March being interlined on the first page.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and notarial seal at Wilkes-Barre in Luzerne County, Pa. this 28th day of July A. D. 1836.

AUGUSTUS C. LANING,
Notary Public."

"I do certify, That Colonel Zebulon Butler, the Bearer hereof, hath served as Lt Colo and Colonel, in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army, from January 1777, to the close of the War. In which capacities, he discharged his duty so far as came to my knowledge, with honor as a brave officer, and with esteem, for his attention to decency and good order.

Dated at Phila this 10th day of May A. D. 1784.

GEO. WASHINGTON."

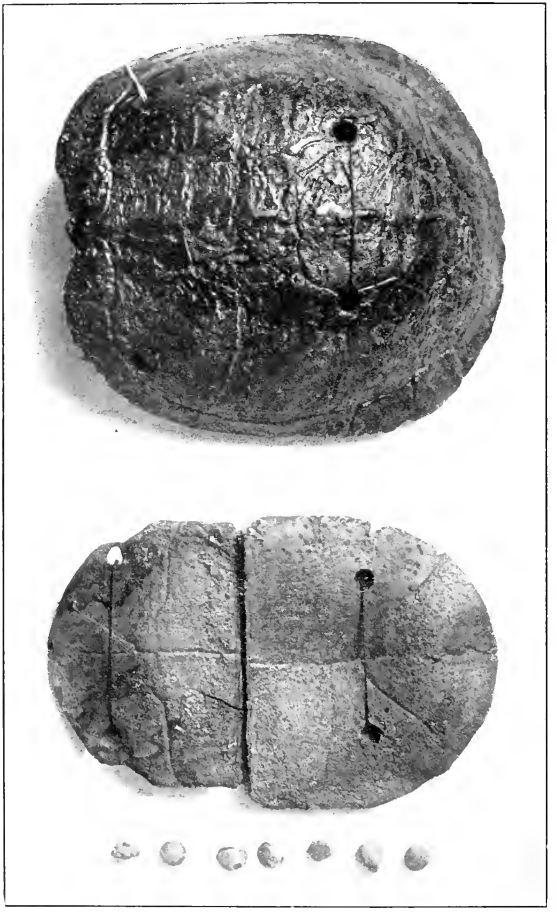
To whom it may concern.

"PENNSYLVANIA,
LUZERNE COUNTY Sc.

[SEAL] I, Augustus C. Lanning Notary Public in and for said County duly Commissioned according to law, do certify that I have carefully and diligently Compared the within certificate with the original which has been submitted to me and that the within is an exact and accurate copy of said original in words and letters, the words "hereby" in the first line first being erased.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand & notarial seal at Wilkes-Barre in said county this 28 July A. D. 1836.

AUGUSTUS C. LANING,
Notary Public."



No. 1. INDIAN TURTLE SHELL RATTLE.

From the Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.
(Reduced one-half.)

TURTLE SHELL RATTLES

AND OTHER IMPLEMENTS FROM INDIAN GRAVES, AT ATHENS, PENN'A.

A PAPER PREPARED FOR THIS SOCIETY, NOVEMBER, 1908.

BY CHRISTOPHER WREN,
Curator of Archaeology.

In the month of April, 1883, Dr. Harrison Wright and Samuel F. Wadhams, Esq., members of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, supervised and directed the opening of several Indian graves on the property of Mr. Millard P. Murray, at Athens, Bradford County, Penna., from which they secured a number of human skulls, several specimens of aboriginal pottery and other implements, most of which are in the collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society.

Athens, Pa., is a town of 3,000 inhabitants, situated about ninety-three miles north of Wyoming Valley, by the various bends and turns of the Susquehanna River. By the early white settlers it was called Tioga Point, and Morgan gives the name of the Indian village which was located there as Tayoga.

In a paper read before this Society on May 4, 1883, Dr. Wright gave a description of the excavations made and the articles found. This is published in full, with illustrations, in "Proceedings and Collections" of the Society, Volume II, pp. 55-67, 1885. He speaks of some of the articles found in a very general way, while of others he gives a detailed description.

The object of this paper is to give a somewhat fuller account than has heretofore been given of two perforated turtle shells, a bone comb and a coiled copper ornament found in the Athens graves.

Dr. Wright describes these articles thus: "To the left of the skull [in the first grave opened] and in contact with it was a turtle shell, the upper part perforated with four holes, two in front and two back; and the plastron with four holes, two front and two back, was found, and in it were four small silicious pebbles about the size and shape of marrow-fat peas. About two inches to the right of the skull another, though smaller, turtle shell, similarly perforated, the upper shell having ten holes, two before, two behind and six down the middle, the plastron having seven holes, two before and five behind, was found, and in it were also four small pebbles of about the same size and shape as those found in the shell to the left of the skull. While an examination of these two turtle shells leaves little doubt that they were used for rattles, the perforated holes being made for the purpose of passing thongs through to secure the upper and lower shells together, and possibly also of attaching a handle, yet the question presents itself, might they not also have been the emblem or totem of the tribe? The Lenni Lenape, if I am not in error, even after their subjugation by the Six Nations, claimed to be proprietaries of a portion of the Susquehanna Valley, extending nearly if not quite to Tioga, and one of its tribes was a turtle tribe. Five, at least, of the Six Nations (as to the Tuscaroras, I am not prepared to speak) had each a turtle tribe [clan], and that they claimed to be proprietaries of Tioga is evinced by the fact that it was included in their sale to the Susquehanna Company in 1754." (p. 58.)

"In the earth immediately north of the skeleton—and whether a part of the grave was impossible to decide—was found a great quantity of red ochre, fragments of a shell gorget, a broken bone comb, remnants of small shell beads, which rapidly disintegrated upon exposure, and a very rude arrow point." * * * (p. 59.)

In speaking of the seventh grave opened, Dr. Wright says: "The only thing found in this grave was the copper

or bronze bracelet which is herewith submitted for your examination." (p. 65.)

INDIAN RATTLES.

F. W. Hodge, in his "Handbook of American Indians," Volume II, advance sheets kindly loaned to the writer, will give the following description of rattles: "An instrument for producing rythmic sound, used by all Indian Tribes, except some of the Eskemo. It was generally regarded as a sacred object, not to be brought forth on ordinary occasions, but confined to rituals, religious feasts, shamanistic performances, etc. This character is emphasized in the sign language of the Plains, where the sign for rattle is the basis of all those indicating what is sacred. Early in the 16th Century Estewan, the negro companion of Cabeza de Vaca, traversed with perfect immunity great stretches of country occupied by numerous different tribes, bearing a cross in one hand and a rattle in the other.

"Rattles may be divided into two general classes, those in which objects of approximately equal size are struck together, and those in which small objects, such as pebbles, quartz crystals or seeds are enclosed in a hollow receptacle. The first embraces rattles made of animal hoofs or dew-claws, bird beaks, shells, etc. * * *

"The second type of rattles was made of a gourd, of the entire shell of a tortoise, of pieces of raw hide sewed together, or, on the Northwest Coast, of wood. It was usually decorated with painting, carvings or feathers and pendants, very often having a symbolic meaning. The performer, besides shaking these rattles with his hand, sometimes struck them against an object. Women of Muskhogean tribes fastened several tortoise shell rattles to each leg, where they were concealed by their clothing."

These advance sheets of Volume II were sent to writer from Washington in reply to letter written to Prof. W. H. Holmes, asking for data about Indian rattles and totems.

Captain John Smith says: "For their Musicke they use a thicke Cane on which they pipe as on a Recorder. For their warres they have a great deepe platter of wood * * * * covered with a skin * * that they may beat upon it as upon a drumme, but their chief instruments are Rattles made of small gourds or Pompeon [pumpkin] shells. Of these they have Base, Tenor, Counter Tenor, Meane and Treble. These mingled with their voyces sometimes twenty or thirtie together, made such a terrible noise as would rather affright than delight any man." (v. True Travels, Vol. I, p. 136, Richmond reprint, 1819.)

John Bertram speaks of the Southern Indians being all fond of music and dancing, their music being both vocal and instrumental. Among their musical instruments he enumerates the tambour, the rattle gourd, and a kind of flute made of the joint of a reed or a deer's tibia. He says the flute made "a hideous, melancholy discord," while the tambour and rattle, accompanied by sweet, low voices, pleased him. The gourd rattles contained corn, beans, or small pebbles, and were shaken by the hand or were struck against the ornamental posts which marked the dancing ring. (v "Travels, Etc.," London, 1792, p. 502.)

Brickell mentions the shells of terrapins as being fastened to the ankles or suspended from the waist-belts of dancers which contained small stones or beans, so that, with every motion of the body, they gave forth a rattling sound. (v Brickell's "Natural History of North Carolina," Dublin, 1737.)

Adair, in speaking of rattles as used among the American Indians, says they were made of shells of the land tortoise, or of conchs from which the interior had been removed, and in which pebbles, beans, or beads had been placed. These, by means of deer skin thongs, were fastened to the legs, and in the act of dancing produced a crude jingling music. (v "History of the American Indians," London, 1775.)

Some of the descriptions of rattles given are almost identical with those under discussion, but all of them were in use in parts of the country somewhat removed from the locality in which the specimens owned by our Society were found.

J. Owen Dorsey, in the 3rd Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, pp. 277 and 278, gives a full description of "The Calumet or Pipe Dance" among the Omahas. He illustrates the two gourd rattles used to make the music for this dance. The calumet dance was the ceremonial used in the adoption of a brother among the Omahas.

In the 13th Annual Report he describes five kinds of rattles used among the Omahas, none of which, however, were made from turtle shells.

W. J. Hoffman, in the 7th Annual Report, p. 191, etc., describes two kinds of rattles which are used in the "Grand Medicine Dance" of the Ojibways. One kind is made of a cylindrical tin box with a handle attached, the other of a gourd. Corn or seeds are used in them to produce the rattling sound.

J. W. Fewkes, in the 22nd Annual Report, p. 91, etc., describes and illustrates a sea shell rattle, and also one made of a gourd, found in Pueblo ruins of Colorado. He mentions the latter type as being in use at the present time among the Pueblo Indians.

Miss Alice C. Fletcher, in 22nd Annual Report, describes and illustrates a pair of decorated gourd rattles used in "The Haka," a Pawnee ceremonial. She describes these rattles as typifying the two sexes, and thus all mankind.

A number of writers on the subject of musical instruments of the Indians, describe and figure the rattles as being used among them in pairs. This may indicate a more general recognition of the sexes, as described by Miss Fletcher, than has been generally apprehended.

From the best information the writer has been able to

obtain, the two turtle shells described in this paper are probably those of a male and a female. If that be true, the turtle rattles would typify the sexes in a more real manner than would be the case in the symbolism of a decorated gourd or shell, the sex being a natural and inherent quality in the objects themselves.

We now come nearer home, and it seems almost certain that we can locate the former owners of the two tortoise shell rattles which we have under discussion, and also describe the use that was made of them.

Morgan, in his "League of the Iroquois," 1904, Vol. I, 48, gives us the following description of the territory occupied by the Iroquois:

THE PEOPLE OF THE LONG HOUSE.

"After the formation of the League, the Iroquois called themselves the *Ho-de-sau-nee,* which signifies The People of the Long House; it grew out of the circumstance that they likened their confederacy to a long house, having partitions and separate fires, after their ancient method of building houses, within which the several nations were sheltered under a common roof. Among themselves they never had any other name. The various names given to them at different periods were entirely accidental, none of them being designations by which they ever recognized themselves.

"The Long House was not only the mark of society of the grade to which the Iroquois has raised themselves. It was in itself the perfect similitude of the Iroquois social and political organization. To an Iroquois the League was not *like* a long house. It *was* a long house, extending from the Hudson to the Genesee, in which, around five fires, five tribes gathered. The Mohawk, Wolf Clan, kept the eastern door, the Seneca Wolves, the western. At each fire the sachems, like pillars, upheld the roof, the chiefs were the braces that fortified the structure."

The Long House, or territory occupied by the Iroquois,

extended, as has been mentioned, from the Hudson River on the east to the Genesee River on the west, and from the St. Lawrence River and Lake Ontario on the north, to about the present boundary line between Pennsylvania and New York States on the south, extending into Pennsylvania in a small point to the confluence of the Chemung River with the Susquehanna River at Athens, Pa., covering almost the entire country now within the boundaries of New York State. (See Map, Morgan, Vol. I, p. 48.)

At Athens (or *Ta-yo-ga*) at least six principal trails converged, one from Genesee and Niagara Falls on the west, one from Seneca Lake and one from Cayuga Lake on the north, two from Schenectady, Albany and the Hudson River region on the east and northeast, and a principal trail up the Susquehanna River from the interior of what is now Pennsylvania, and all the country to Chesapeake Bay on the southward.

Ta-yo-ga (or Tioga) has been called the southern door of the Long House, and was a place of considerable importance in the Indian days. It seems to have been the most southerly point of land embraced within the Iroquois country, proper.

In enumerating the dances of the New York Indians on ceremonial occasions, dancing being a part of almost all such meetings, Morgan gives us the following description (p. 268), of

THE GREAT FEATHER DANCE.

"Second in the public estimation, but first intrinsically, stood the great Feather Dance, sometimes called the Religious Dance, because it was specially consecrated to the Great Spirit. The invention, or at least the introduction of this dance, is ascribed to the first *To-do-da-ho,* at the period of the formation of the League. In its Iroquois origin they all concur. It was performed by a select band, ranging from fifteen to thirty in full costume, and was chiefly used

at their religious festivals, although it was one of the prominent dances on all great occasions in Indian life. This dance was the most splendid, graceful and remarkable in the whole collection, requiring greater power of endurance, suppleness and flexibility of person and gracefulness of deportment than either of the others. The *saltandi ars,* or dancing art, found, in the Feather Dance, its highest achievement, at least, in the Indian family, and it may be questioned whether a corresponding figure can be found among those which are used in refined communities, which will compare with it in those particulars which make up a spirited and graceful dance.

"The music was furnished by two singers, seated in the centre of the room, each having a *turtle shell rattle,* of the kind represented in the figure. It consisted of a series of songs or measured verses, which required about two minutes each for their recitation. They were all religious songs, some of them in praise of the Great Spirit, some in praise of various objects in nature which ministered to their wants, others in the nature of thanksgiving to *Ha-wen-ne-yu,* or supplications for his continued protection. The rattles were used to mark time and as an accompaniment to the songs. To make this rattle they remove the animal from the shell, and after drying it they place within it a handful of flint corn, and then sew up the skin which is left attached to the shell. The neck of the turtle is then stretched over a wooden handle (p. 269). In using them they were struck upon the seat as often as twice or thrice in a second, the song and the step of the dancers keeping time, notwithstanding the rapidity of the beat.

"The band arrayed themselves in their costumes in an adjacent lodge, came into the Council-house, and opened in all respects as in the case last described. Instead of grouping, however, within the area of a circle, they ranged themselves in file, and danced slowly around the Council-house in an elliptical line.

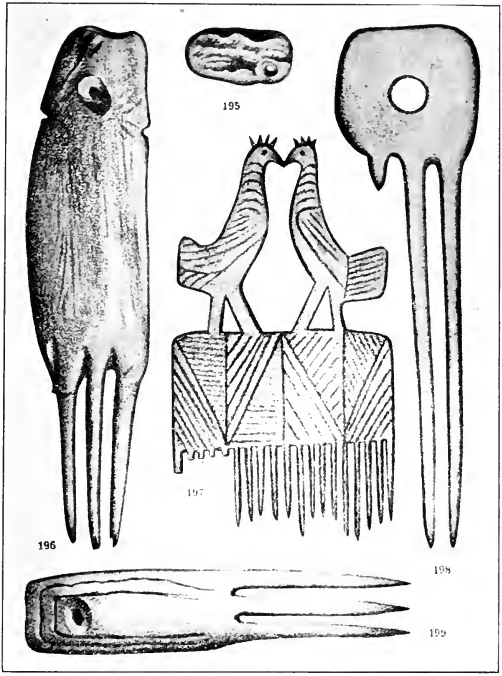
"When the music ceased the dance was suspended and the party walked in column to the beat of the rattles. After an interval of about two minutes, the rattles quickened the time, the singers commenced another song, and the warriors, at the same instant, the dance. The leader standing at the head of the column, opened, followed by those behind. As they advanced slowly around the room in the dance, they gestured with their arms, and placed their bodies in a great variety of positions, but, unlike the practice in the war dance, always keeping their forms erect. None of the attitudes in this dance were those of the violent passions, but rather mild and gentle feelings, consequently, there were no distortions, either of the countenances or the body; but all their movements and positions were extremely graceful, dignified and imposing. The step has the same peculiarities as that in the dance last described, but yet is quite distinct from it. Each foot in succession is raised from two to eight inches from the floor, and the heel is then brought down with great force as frequently as the beat of the rattles. Frequently one heel is brought down twice or three times before it alternates with the other. This will convey an impression of the surprising activity of this dance, in which every muscle of the body appears to be strung to its highest degree of tension. The concussion of the foot upon the floor serves the double purpose of shaking the rattles and bells, which form a part of the costume, and adding to the noise and animation of the dance.

"The dancers were usually nude down to the waist, with the exception of the ornaments upon their arms and necks, thus exposing their well formed chests, finely rounded arms, and their smooth, evenly colored skins, of a clear and brilliant copper color. This exposure of their person, not in any sense displeasing, contributed materially to the beauty of the costume, and gave a striking expression to the figure of the dancer. Such was the physical exertion put forth in this dance that before it closed the vapor of perspiration steamed

up, like smoke, from their uncovered backs. No better evidence than this need be given that it was a dance full of earnestness and enthusiasm. One of their aims was to test each other's powers of endurance. It not unfrequently happened that a part of the original number yielded from exhaustion before the dance was ended. Nothing but practice superadded to flexibility of person and great muscular strength, would enable even an Indian to perform this dance. When the popular applause was gained by one of the band for spirited or graceful dancing, he was called out to stand at the head of the column and lead the party. In this way several changes of leaders occurred before the final conclusion of the figure. In this dance the women participated, if they were disposed. They wore, however, their ordinary apparel, and entered by themselves at the foot of the column. The female step is entirely unlike the one described. They moved sideways in this figure, simply raising themselves alternately upon each foot from heel to toe, and then bringing the heel down upon the floor, at each beat of the rattle, keeping pace with the slowly advancing column. With the females, dancing was a quiet, and not ungraceful amusement.

"As a scene, its whole effect was much increased by the arrangement of the dancers into columns. In this long array of costumes the peculiar features of each were brought more distinctly into view, and by keeping the elliptical area, around which they moved, entirely free from the pressing throng of Indian spectators, a better opportunity was afforded all to witness the performance. To one who has never seen this dance, it would be extremely difficult to convey any notion of its surprising activity, and its inspiring influence upon the spectators. Requiring an almost continuous exertion, it is truly a marvelous performance."

For purposes of comparison, and as an indication that the Europeans were not unversed in the practice of the terpsichorean art, a description by Lord Byron is here introduced of a "dance" given by the officers of the British army



No. 2. Indian Bone Combs (reduced one-fifth).
(*Beauchamp. Bull 50. N. Y. State Museum*).

at Brussels the night before the battle of Waterloo, and about thirty-nine years after General Sullivan had taken his army into the heart of the Iroquois country and balanced the account with the "Six Nations" for the part they took in "The Wyoming Massacre":

"There was a sound of revelry by night,
And Belgium's capital has gathered then
Her beauty and her chivalry; and bright
The lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men;
A thousand hearts beat happily; and when
Music arose, with its voluptuous swell,
Soft eyes looked love to eyes which spake again,
And all went merry as a marriage-bell.
But hush! hark! a deep sound strikes like a rising knell!

Did ye not hear it? No; 'twas but the wind,
Or the car rattling o'er the stony street:
On with the dance! let joy be unconfined,
No sleep till morn when youth and pleasure meet
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet!"

THE TURTLE SHELLS.

There were two turtle shells found in the graves opened by Messrs. Wright and Wadhams at Athens, only the larger of which is shown in the illustration.

They are both shells of the land turtle (or tortoise), but may be of different varieties, as they differ somewhat from each other in shape and markings on the back, or they may be those of a male and a female.

The top shell, or *carapax,* of the larger specimen is $5\frac{3}{4}$ inches long by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad; the bottom shell, or *plastron,* being $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad. There is a marked difference between the length and the breadth in both the top and bottom shells in this specimen.

The smaller specimen is nearly circular, the top has more of an arched or dome like shape than the larger specimen,

and measures 5 inches long by $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches broad, the bottom shell being 5 inches long by $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad.

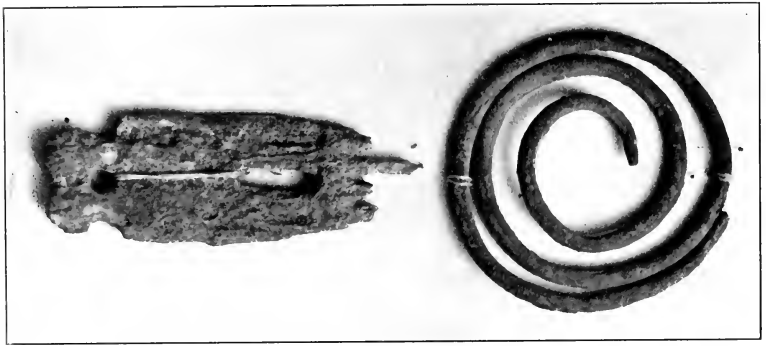
Both of the specimens are in an excellent state of preservation. The small pebbles which were inside the shells are shown on the bottom of the illustration. The illustrations are slightly over one-half the natural size. (Illustration No. 1.)

THE BONE COMB.

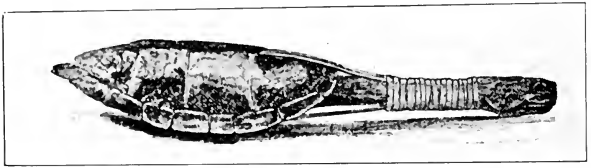
In his article in Bulletin No. 50, New York State Museum, p. 284, on the "Horn and Bone Implements of the New York Indians," the Rev. William M. Beauchamp says: "The Indian use of bone combs seems not very old, and yet it is prehistoric in a sense. Most of those found are of the 17th Century, but some seem a few years earlier, suggesting a knowledge of Europeans without direct contact. The early ones are very simple in design, and with few but strong and large teeth. They are almost entirely confined to Iroquois sites, or those classed with them.

"The Iroquois were not fond of working in stone, though they did this well, but long maintained their liking for bone and horn. * * * They are usually plain, but early decoration sometimes occurs. The smoothness of the work is often surprising, and the lustre may have come from the absorption of fat."

The bone comb found in the grave at Athens is $\frac{7}{8}$ of an inch wide, about $\frac{1}{8}$ of an inch thick, and $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches long to the point where the teeth begin. The teeth are all broken off, so it is not possible to give the entire length as it was when in a perfect state. It had four teeth which were cut out with a stone tool, as is seen by the manner in which the teeth join the solid part of the comb. It is made in the same manner as Nos. 196, 199 and 200, shown in the illustration of Iroquois specimens, which were made with stone tools. (Illustration No. 2.)



Nos. 3-4. INDIAN BONE COMB AND COPPER COIL.
From the Collections of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society (natural size).



GUS-DA-WA-SA, or RATTLE.
(*Morgan's League of the Iroquois, Vol. I, 268.*)

In a letter to the writer, of October 20, 1908, Rev. William M. Beauchamp says: "The bone combs are most frequent in New York, and are all, so far as I know, Iroquois. A few are in a way prehistoric. Cartier gave away combs at *Hochelaga*, and this seems the origin of the earlier ones. They tried to imitate them with stone implements, and the result was a rude 4 or 5 toothed article. About half a dozen have been found in Jefferson and Onondaga Counties on early Iroquois sites. When they got saws they made them more elaborate. * * * Not one has been found that is 400 years old. Perhaps half a dozen that reach 300, while they are rather frequent after 1630, but mostly 40 years later. Of course, I don't know the form of yours, but they were much used at the time the Iroquois were sending war-parties down the Susquehanna against the Andastes. If simple, it would be earlier. * * * As to *date, again,* if made with stone tools, and with few teeth, call it about A. D. 1600. If with many teeth, 1630 to 1700. The Mohawks first used the many toothed combs, the Cayugas and Senecas last of all. The Onondagas and Oneidas seem to have used the later forms but little."

The bone comb owned by our Society is in a rather marred state, owing to lapse of time and exposure to conditions unfavorable for its preservation. (Illustration No. 3.)

THE COPPER COIL.

The other article in which we are interested in this paper consists of a piece of coiled copper, which appears to be made of a solid copper wire. A close examination of it, however, shows that it was first made into a thin, narrow strip, and then wrapped over so as to give it the appearance of being solid wire. If straightened out it would be $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches long. It is about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch thick and weighs somewhat less than $\frac{1}{2}$ an ounce. The coil is about $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter, and is carried around the circle three times. It is considerably oxidized, and is now of a greenish color. It was

found in the seventh grave opened by Messrs. Wright and Wadhams. (Illustration No. 4.)

Dr. Wright describes this as a bracelet, but, from its shape, it would seem not to be well adapted for wearing on the arm; it was, however, doubtless worn in some manner for personal adornment. Because of the rare cases in which copper implements or ornaments have been found, it would seem that they were little known or used by the Indians of this locality. The Wyoming Historical and Geological Society has a fine copper spear point, which was found on the Kingston Flats opposite Wilkes-Barré, which is the only article of copper of Indian manufacture found in Wyoming Valley, so far as known.

Lewis H. Morgan says: "Metallic implements were unknown among them [the Iroquois], as they had not the use of metals." Later researches have shown, however, that while copper implements were very rare in the Iroquois country, a number of specimens have been found, proving that they had some knowledge of copper. (v. Bull. 55, N. Y. State Museum.)

Col. C. C. Jones ("Antiquities of the Southern Indians") says: "No implements of iron or bronze existed at this early period, and copper was used only to a limited extent. In its treatment, that material was regarded rather in the light of a malleable stone than as a metal. Its employment was confined almost exclusively to the manufacture of ornamental axes, gorgets, pendants and spindles or points for piercing pearls." (p. 47.)

Copper was procured in a pure state from the Lake Superior region, and hammered out cold into the desired shape. Its use among the Southern Indians was also extremely rare, and doubt is expressed whether such specimens as were found among them were made by themselves, the probability being that they were procured by barter from the region of Lake Superior.

From the rarity of copper implements, as noted by many writers, this piece of coiled copper becomes an unusually interesting specimen, especially as the conditions under which, and the exact locality where it was found, are so completely authenticated by Messrs. Wright and Wadhams.

This case is another illustration of the prime importance of having an exact record made of the locality in which implements were found, with any other circumstances connected with them, otherwise, for the purposes of study they have lost their identity and value and are only articles of curiosity.

CONCLUSIONS.

After a careful examination of the implements which are discussed in this paper, and of the literature bearing on the subject, the writer is led to believe that the following are correct conclusions about them:

First. That they were owned and used by the Iroquois Indians; (a) because the locality where they were found lies within the boundaries of the Iroquois country, proper; (b) because the bone comb, as described by Rev. William M. Beauchamp, an eminent authority on the subject, was distinctively an Iroquois manufacture; (c) and because the writer does not know of a single bone implement of this character having been found in the Wyoming Valley or along the lower reaches of the Susquehanna River, either from hearsay or by having seen such a specimen.

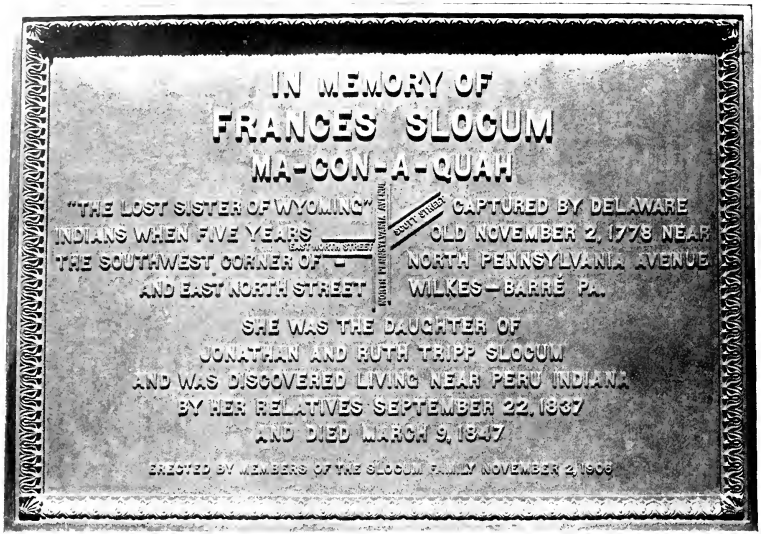
Second. That the turtle shell rattles were used by the Iroquois on ceremonial occasions, and very probably these specimens were used by them in their "Great Feather Dance," their most important religious ceremonial, as fully described in this paper from Lewis H. Morgan.

Third. That the bodies with which the two rattles were found were very probably those of two men who had held the office of making the music or beating time for the dances,

and whose musical instruments were interred with their bodies.

Fourth. That the coiled copper object was of Indian manufacture, made from a piece of pure native copper, without the aid of heat, and was an article of personal adornment. It also gives evidence of some promptings of an esthetic taste among these people.

Fifth. That the bone comb is of the earlier period of the manufacture of these articles among the Indians, was made with stone cutting tools, probably in the first half of the 17th Century, and was worn by the women in dressing and adorning their hair, copying after the white women in this particular.



Memorial Tablet to Frances Slocum, erected on the Historical Society Building, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

Tablet to Frances Slocum, erected at North Street School.

THE MEMORIAL TABLET TO FRANCES SLOCUM

MA-CON-A-QUAH,

THE LOST SISTER OF WYOMING.

The history of Frances Slocum, the child of Jonathan Slocum of Wilkes-Barré, and called "the Lost Sister of Wyoming," has been for one hundred and thirty years one of the most pathetic and fascinating romances of American history.

The tragic story of her capture and disappearance for fifty-nine years, despite the tireless efforts of her brothers and other relatives to find her is well known, not only throughout the Union, but in England. Her discovery in 1837 among the Miami Indians in Indiana, a leading character in that tribe of red men, is also well known. The hold that her story has taken on the public mind is well illustrated by the numberless inquiries made for her portrait or her history by the numerous visitors to the rooms of this Society.

The spot on which her capture occurred has never been marked until during the Autumn of 1902, although in the family of her father's descendants various interesting relics of her person, her home, and her history are preserved with great care and reverence.

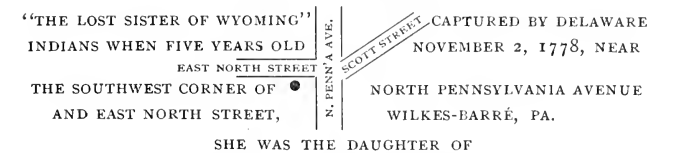
No monument has ever been erected to her memory in the place where she was born—the Wyoming Valley. But a very handsome one was placed over her remains by a committee of thirteen descendants of Jonathan Slocum in 1900, near Reserve, Indiana, where she died March 9, 1847. Mr. George Slocum Bennett, of this committee, and his sister, Mrs. John C. Phelps, addressed an appeal to the Trustees of this Society, October 24, 1905, for permission

to erect on the outer front wall of the Historical Society building a bronze tablet to the memory of Frances Slocum. In response to this appeal, presented at a meeting of the Trustees on the same date, it was

"Resolved, That Mrs. John C. Phelps and Mr. George S. Bennett are invited to erect on the front wall of this Society building a bronze memorial tablet to Frances Slocum, designating the exact spot in Wilkes-Barré where the child was captured by the Indians November 2, 1778, said tablet to correspond in material, size and general appearance with the Colonel Zebulon Butler tablet, the model of the tablet and inscription to be first submitted to the Trustees. For this purpose the Trustees hereby appropriate the space immediately under the front window, between the front door and the chimney, $3x4\frac{1}{2}$ feet in size, and readily seen from the street."

This resolution was unanimously adopted, and approved also by the Trustees of the Osterhout Free Library. Mr. Bennett immediately engaged Messrs. Paul Cabaret & Company of New York, to prepare the tablet which, with the inscription, was approved by the Trustees, and on the second day of November, 1906, it was placed on the wall of the Society building. At the same time there was erected on the wall of the North Street Public School of this city a smaller plate, the school house being within a few feet of the actual spot where Frances Slocum was captured, now covered by the school buildings. The tablet on the Historical Society wall, which few visitors to that institution fail to see and read, is twenty-nine inches wide by forty-one inches long, and is inscribed thus. The square block under the words "East North Street" marks the exact spot where Frances Slocum lived.

IN MEMORY OF
FRANCES SLOCUM,
MA-CON-A-QUAH,



SHE WAS THE DAUGHTER OF
JONATHAN AND RUTH TRIPP SLOCUM
AND WAS DISCOVERED LIVING NEAR PERU, INDIANA,
BY HER RELATIVES SEPTEMBER 22, 1837,
AND DIED MARCH 9, 1847.

ERECTED BY MEMBERS OF THE SLOCUM FAMILY NOVEMBER 2, 1906.

The tablet on the North Street School bears these words:

FRANCES SLOCUM,
MA-CON-A-QUAH,
WAS CAPTURED
NEAR THIS SPOT BY
DELAWARE INDIANS,
NOVEMBER 2, 1778.

The bibliography of Frances Slocum covers four titles;

TODD (Rev. John). Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming, an Authentic Narrative, 16mo., printed Northampton [Mass.], 1842.

MEGINNESS (John F.). Biography of the Lost Sister of Wyoming, a Complete Narrative of her Captivity and Wanderings Among the Indians, 8v., pp. 250, illust., Williamsport [Pa.], 1891.

PHELPS (Mrs. Martha B.) Frances Slocum, the Lost Sister of Wyoming, compiled and written by her grandniece, Martha Bennett Phelps, for her children and grandchildren [privately printed]; 8v., pp. 180, illust., New York, 1905.

SLOCUM (Charles E.). History of Frances Slocum, the Captive; 8v., pp. 48, Defiance, O., 1908. H. E. H.

THE MEMORIAL TABLET

ERECTED TO THE MEMORY OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE DORRANCE, 1736–1778.

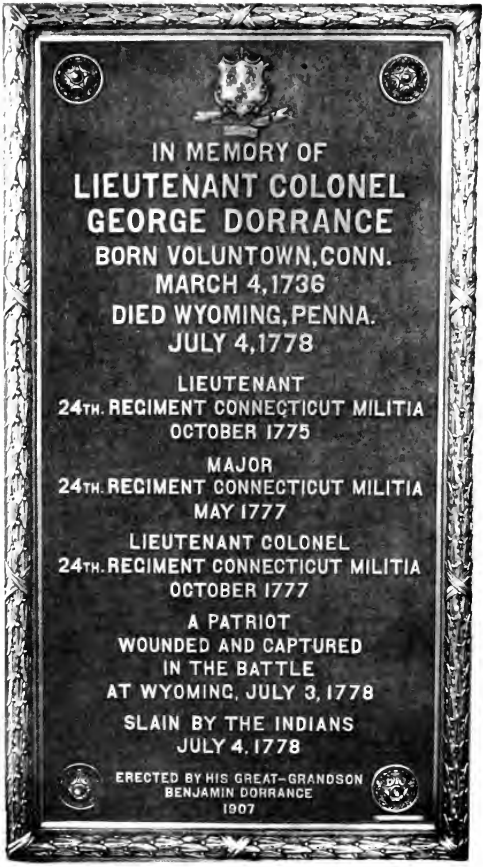
When the memorial tablet to Colonel Zebulon Butler was erected on the walls of the Historical Society building in 1904, it was decided by the Trustees of the Society to reserve the space on the other side of the entrance to the rooms, opposite the Butler tablet, for "another military hero of Wyoming," to whom some time in the future a memorial might be proposed.

At the meeting of the Trustees held October 26, 1906, Mr. Edward Welles, grandson of Lieutenant Matthias Hollenback, a participant in the action of July 3, 1778, offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved,* That the descendants of Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, who, with Colonel Nathan Denison, commanded the left wing of the American forces at the battle of Wyoming, and was slain by the Indians after his capture, be invited to erect a tablet to his memory on the side of the front door of the Historical Society opposite the Zebulon Butler tablet, and that the style, form, inscription and other details be submitted to the Trustees of the Society for approval."

This action of the Trustees was at once communicated to Benjamin Dorrance, Esq., great grandson of Colonel Dorrance, who personally and promptly accepted the invitation, prepared the inscription, submitted the proposed memorial to the Trustees, secured their hearty approval, and ordered its construction. It was made by Paul Cabaret & Company of New York City, and placed on the building, 1907.

By comparison with the Butler tablet, in Volume IX of the "Proceedings of the Society," it will be seen that it admirably corresponds in general features with it, and is a beautifully finished work of art. The tablet is twenty-five inches wide and forty-five inches long. In the centre of the tablet, at the top, there is a fine representation of the great seal of the State of Connecticut, viz., "on a shield three


IN MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
GEORGE DORRANCE
BORN VOLUNTOWN, CONN.
MARCH 4, 1736
DIED WYOMING, PENNA.
JULY 4, 1778
LIEUTENANT
24TH. REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA
OCTOBER 1775
MAJOR
24TH. REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA
MAY 1777
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
24TH. REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA
OCTOBER 1777
A PATRIOT
WOUNDED AND CAPTURED
IN THE BATTLE
AT WYOMING, JULY 3, 1778
SLAIN BY THE INDIANS
JULY 4, 1778
ERECTED BY HIS GREAT-GRANDSON
BENJAMIN DORRANCE
1907

grape vines bearing grapes"; below it the legend of the State, "Qui Transtulit Sustinet"—"He who transported still sustains." The inscription is as follows:

IN MEMORY OF
LIEUTENANT COLONEL
GEORGE DORRANCE
BORN VOLUNTOWN, CONN.,
MARCH 4, 1736,
DIED WYOMING, PENN'A,
JULY 4, 1778.

LIEUTENANT
24TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA,
OCTOBER, 1775.

MAJOR
24TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA,
MAY, 1777.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL
24TH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT MILITIA,
OCTOBER, 1777.

A PATRIOT
WOUNDED AND CAPTURED
IN THE BATTLE
AT WYOMING, JULY 3, 1778.
SLAIN BY THE INDIANS
JULY 4, 1778.

ERECTED BY HIS GREAT-GRANDSON
BENJAMIN DORRANCE,
1907.

Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance, who laid down his life so bravely for his country, was the son of Rev. Samuel Dorrance of Voluntown, Conn., who graduated from Glasgow University, Scotland, and was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Dumbarton. He emigrated to Connecticut, and in 1723 became the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Voluntown. He died there November 12, 1775, after serving his people for fifty-two years. His descendants are very numerous in Wyoming Valley. His grandson, Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barré, from 1833 to 1861, a ministry of nearly thirty years. H. E. H.

UNITED STATES REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS

LIVING IN THE COUNTIES OF BRADFORD, LUZERNE, PIKE, SUSQUEHANNA AND WAYNE, PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

(Reprinted from "Report from the Secretary of War, for 1835." Public Document, Serial No. 249.)

In this section of Pennsylvania now covering the above counties, with the later creations of Lackawanna and Monroe, many of the residents are descendants of the soldiers of the Revolutionary War, 1775-1783, especially of those who participated in the action at Wyoming, Pa., July 3, 1778.

Here the various hereditary military societies, the Order of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the Revolution, the Naval Order of the United States, the Military Order of Foreign Wars, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, are numerously represented. Hence the Pension Rolls of the United States, reporting names, etc., of Revolutionary pensioners are a most valuable aid to those desiring to prove descent from these patriots. The most important of these rolls were published by the Government in 1835 and 1840, are now rare and are found in no libraries in northeastern Pennsylvania, except the library of this Society and the Osterhout Free Library. The importance of reprinting them cannot be overestimated, as the official records of the United States. Reference to them is accepted as official authority for military service. It will be noticed that in many cases pensioners have been dropped from the rolls by Act of May 1, 1820, sometimes restored by Act of June, 1832.

The Act of Congress passed March 18, 1818, gave a pension to every one who served nine months or more in the War of the Revolution, who was, "by reason of his reduced circumstances in life, in need of assistance from his country

for support." (Laws of the United States, 1835, Vol. 6, p. 263.) An Act of May 1, 1820 (*idem*, p. 491) required further a sworn schedule of property, exclusive of clothes and bedding, and provided that "the Secretary of War shall cause to be struck from the list of pensioners the name of such person as in his opinion shall not be in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country." Under this law many were dropped from the rolls, but restored later by the Act of June, 1832, modifying the Act of 1820. Two such schedules are before me, one certifying to the possession only of "one kitchen stove and table and four chairs"; another, whose descendants are now millionaires, to property valued at $11.65, as his sole estate. The rolls of Pike, Susquehanna and Wayne Counties will appear in Volume XI.

H. E. H.

OFFICIAL LIST OF REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS IN THE COUNTIES OF BRADFORD, LUZERNE, SUSQUEHANNA AND PIKE, PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.

Bradford County, pp. 7, 74–75.

NAMES.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Baniel Brewster . .	Private	72 00	295 80	Steele's Co. 2d inf.	May 22, 1820	Jan. 27, 1830		Military Establishment.
Joseph Elliott . . .	do	40 00	320 44	Rev. army		Ap'l 21, 1808		March 3, 1809.
do . . .	do	64 00	1143 30			Ap'l 24, 1816		Apr. 24, 1816. Incr'd to this rate.
Walter Minthorn . .	do	96 00	1794 63	M'Kenney 16th reg. U. S. infantry	Jan. 1, 1818	June 25, 1815		Military Establishment.
Ephraim H. Marsh .	do	64 00	1236 20	13th reg. U. S. inft.	July 13, 1819	Nov. 12, 1814		Military Est'ment transf'ed from New York September 4, 1833.
Thomas Parke . . .	Corporal	30 00	679 25	Rev. army	Unknown,&c.	Sept. 4, 1793		June 7, 1785; died Feb. 1, 1819.
do . . .	do	48 00	41 43			Ap'l 24, 1816		April 24, 1816.
				Page 74.				
Christopher Avery .	Private	96 00	1006 24	Conn. cont'l line	Sep. 10, 1819	May 4, 1818	75	
John Alford . . .	do	96 00	1501 15	do	July 22 1819	July 16, 1818	96	
Benjamin Bosworth .	do	96 00	1514 06	Mass. cont'l line	Ap'l 24, 1819	May 28, 1818	80	
Nathan Bostwick . .	Ensign	240 00	2677 11	Conn. do	May 6, 1819	June 15, 1818	82	Died August 10, 1829.
Ebenezer Beemon .	Private	96 00	648 43	N. York cont'l	May 7, 1819	June 21, 1818	73	Dropped from roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored Mar. 3, 1829.
Jabez Baldwin . . .	do	96 00	165 67	N. H. cont'l	Sep. 27, 1823	Aug. 20, 1823	71	Died May 10, 1825.
Judah Benjamin . .	do	96 00	1524 49	Conn. line	Nov. 5, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	79	
John Benson	do	96 00	No pay't	Mass. cont'l line	June 12, 1819	Ap'l 21, 1818	75	No payment.
Timothy Culver . .	Sergeant	96 00	1036 54	Conn. do	Ap'l 20, 1819	Ap'l 15, 1818	93	Died February 1, 1829.
Ebenezer Corey . .	Private	96 00	1452 12	Mass. cont'l	May 13, 1819	May 18, 1818	80	Died July 2, 1833.
Isaac Castor	do	96 00	1509 83	N. J. do	June 8, 1819	June 13, 1818	81	
Tobias Cole . . .	do	96 00	1522 63	N. H. do	Aug. 28, 1819	Ap'l 25, 1818	71	
Henry Cornelius . .	do	96 00	1524 49	N. Y. do	Sep. 9, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	75	
John C. Clark . .	Sergeant	96 00	908 25	Mass. do	June 30, 1818	Ap'l 16, 1818	88	Died October 1, 1827.
Benjamin Clark . .	Private	96 00		Conn. do	Sep. 22, 1819	Ap'l 15, 1818	75	No report yet received of payment made.

Samuel Dunham .	Private	96 00	397 67	N. Y. continental	May 15, 1820	May 14, 1818	71	Died July 4, 1822.
Jonathan Fowler .	do	96 00	762 57	R. I. do	June 12, 1819	May 13, 1818	74	Dropped from roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored Jan. 18, 1828.
Daniel French, 2nd	do	96 00	117 69	N. J. do	May 6, 1819	Nov. 6, 1818	80	
David Forest . . .	do	96 00	1 30 96	Mass. do	July 22, 1819	May 23, 1818	81	
Zebulon Flower .	do	96 00	1525 83	Conn. do	July 22, 1819	Ap'l 13, 1818	69	
Isaac Ford . . .	do	96 00	1511 43	N. Y. do	Sep. 7, 1819	June 7, 1818	68	
Alpheus Gillet .	do	96 00	1515 35	Conn. continental	June 12, 1819	May 23, 1818	74	
Samuel D. Goff .	do	96 00	132 53	do	July 22, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	78	
Joseph Grover . .	do	96 00	1005 06	do	Ap'l 20, 1820	Ap'l 16, 1818	86	
Obadiah Gore . .	Lieutenant	240 00	65 91	do	June 14, 1820	Nov. 26, 1819	90	
Jacob Hoff	Private	96 00	989 85	Penn. cont'l line	June 23, 1820	Sep. 19, 1818	83	Dropped from roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored Mar. 1, 1824.
Alexander Howden	do	96 00	608 80	R. I. continental	Ap'l 22, 1819	May 2, 1818	87	Deserted.
Samuel Kellogg . .	do	96 00	1522 89	Conn. cont'l line	Sep. 9, 1819	Ap'l 24, 1818	78	
Amos Kenney . .	do	96 00	1401 03	Mass. continental	May 24, 1820	May 1, 1818	67	Died December 4, 1832.
Bela Kent	do	96 00	1328 77	Conn. do	Nov. 26, 1818	May 2, 1818	77	Transferred from New York from March 4, 1820.
Laban Landon . .	do	96 00	174 06	R. I. do	May 2, 1820	May 9 1818		
Caleb Miles . .	do	96 00	1517 93	Conn. cont'l line	May 31, 1819	May 13, 1818	83	
Isaac Morley . .	do	96 00	172 38	Mass. do	July 22, 1819	May 19, 1818	72	
Peter Miller . .	do	96 00	741 83	Pulaskie's legion	Sep. 18, 1819	June 13, 1818	79	
Solomon Moss . .	do	96 00	416 13	Mass. continental	Dec. 16, 1820	Ap'l 13, 1818	72	Died August 13, 1822.
Valentine Miller .	do	96 00	1009 06	Penn. do	May 9, 1823	Mar. 1, 1823	80	
Jared Phelps . . .	Musician	96 00	885 67	Conn. do	July 22, 1819	May 23, 1818	67	Died August 13, 1827.
Robert Potter . .	Private	96 00	1331 43	Conn. do	Nov. 13, 1819	Ap'l 22 1818	85	
John Putnam . .	do	96 00	1006 36	Mass. do	Feb. 7, 1824	Sep. 11, 1823	67	
Zephaniah Rogers .	do	96 00	174 96	Conn. cont'l line	Sep. 22, 1819	May 9, 1818	74	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Benjamin Renels .	do	96 00	1525 56	Conn. continental	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 14, 1818	73	
Reuben Rowley .	do	96 00	985 54	N. H. do	Feb. 18, 1824	Mar. 1, 1823	82	Died July 6, 1833.
Ezra Rathbun . .	do	96 00	1009 86	Conn. do	Oct. 1, 1818	Ap'l 25, 1816	71	Transferr'd from Connecticut from Mar. 4, 1825. Died Nov. 1, 1828.
Samuel Severance .	do	96 00	1473 35	Mass. do	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 23, 1818	72	Died August 28, 1833.
James Sutterlee .	Fifer	96 00	1525 83	Conn. do	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 13, 1818	70	
Job Stiles	Private	96 00	1522 09	N. Jersey do	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 27, 1818	75	
Elisha Sutterlee .	do	96 00	148 16	Conn. do	Sep. 16, 1819	Ap'l 13, 1818	67	Died August 25, 1826. Dropped from roll the under act May 1, 1820. Restored Mar. 2, 1825.

Bradford County, pp. 74–75—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
John Spaulding . .	Private	96 00	176 25	Conn. cont'l	Nov. 4, 1819	May 4, 1818		Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
John Shrnder . . .	Q'rmaster	96 00	407 73	Pulaskie's legion	Feb. 9, 1827	Dec. 6, 1826	83	
Archelaus Temple .	Private	96 00	1455 73	N. H. cont'l line	Sep. 17, 1819	Ap'l 20, 1818	59	Died June 18, 1833.
Solomon Talady . .	do	96 00	1057 03	N. Y. continental	May 2, 1823	Mar. 1, 1823	76	Transferred from New York from March 4, 1827.
William Webber . .	do	96 00	1234 88	Mass. continental	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	73	Died February 26, 1831.
Nehemiah Wilson .	do	96 00	1523 16	do	Ap'l 24, 1819	Ap'l 23, 1818	74	
Consider Wood . . .	do	96 00	355 14	do	May 7, 1819	June 16, 1818	64	Died February 26, 1822.
Silas Wolcot	do	96 00	1523 43	Penn. cont'l line	June 8, 1822	Ap'l 22, 1818	79	

Bradford County, pp. 138–140.

David S. Allen . . .	Private	63 33	189 99	Penn. cont. troops	Apr. 2, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	78	
Ozias Bingham . . .	Conductor of teams	120 00	360 00	Conn. cont. line	Mar. 18, 1833	do	84	
Oliver Brown . . .	Private	78 34	235 02	Mass. militia	Mar. 22, 1833	do	74	
David Brown . . .	do	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia	May 2, 1833	do	86	
Reuben Bumpus . .	do	60 55	121 10	New York militia	May 8, 1833	do	74	
John Budd	do	50 00	150 00	do	June 28, 1833	do	72	
James Brewster . .	do	43 33	129 99	New Jersey militia	Mar. 24, 1834	do	87	
Joel Cook	do	96 00	174 00	Continental	July 22, 1819	May 11, 1819		March 18, 1818. Pension suspended Act May 1, 1820.
do	do	80 00	240 00	Penn. cont. troops	Dec. 22, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831	86	Pensioned again Act June 7, 1832.
Moses Calkins . . .	do	40 00	120 00	New York militia	July 9, 1833	do	77	
David Campbell . .	do	66 96	200 88	do	June 22, 1834	do	69	
Cromwell Child . .	do	60 00	180 00	Rhode Island mil'a	Mar. 12, 1834	do	78	
Oliver Canfield . . .	do	93 15	279 45	Conn. cont. troops	Mar. 19, 1833	do	69	
Ebenezer Chubbuck	do	42 74	128 22	Conn. cont. line	July 8, 1833	do	73	
Paul Dewitt	do	80 00	240 00	Penn. militia	May 2, 1833	do	71	
James Dickey . . .	do	26 66	66 65	New Hamp. mil'a	Oct. 25, 1833	do	79	
William Elliot . . .	do	23 33	69 99	New York militia	July 11, 1833	do	82	

Thomas Fox	Private	42 74	124 88	Penn. cont. line	Feb. 14, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	69	
Arnold Pranklin . .	do	80 00	240 00	do	May 11, 1833	do	69	
William Finch . . .	Pri. & ser.	46 66	139 98	New York militia	Jan. 14, 1834	do		
Oliver Gates	Lieut., ser. and priv.	64 00	192 00	Conn. cont. line	Mar. 23, 1833	do	77	
Samuel Gore	Sergeant	120 00	300 00	Penn. militia	May 8, 1833	do	73	
Stephen Gregory . .	Private	51 66	103 32	Conn. militia	May 13, 1833	do	81	
Willard Greene . . .	do	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont. line	July 11, 1833	do	72	
Joseph Gibbs . . .	do	30 00	75 00	New York militia	Nov. 29, 1833	do	72	
William Huyck . .	do	60 00	180 00	Penn. militia	Mar. 23, 1833	do	70	
Jacob Headley . .	do	60 00	180 00	New Jersey militia	Ap'l 2, 1833	do	71	
Asa Howe	do	49 30	147 90	Conn. cont. line	July 8, 1833	do	74	
Asa Hickock . . .	do	33 33	99 99	Conn. militia	July 11, 1833	do	80	
John Hill	do	38 41	115 23	Conn. cont. line	do	do	83	
Sartill Holden . . .	do	35 77		Mass. militia	July 10, 1834	do	84	No report yet received of payment made.
John Harkness . .	do	46 66	139 98		Feb. 14, 1833	do	74	
Bela Kent	Sergeant	116 80	350 40	Conn. militia	Dec. 29, 1832	do	77	
John Kneeland . . .	Private	20 00	40 00	Mass. cont. line	May 2, 1833	do	69	
John Knapp . . .	do	48 32	144 96	New York militia	Mar. 3, 1834	do	76	
Ezekiel Leonard . .	do	30 00	90 00	Mass. mil. line	Dec. 27, 1832	do	76	
John Loomis . . .	do	40 00	85 11	N. Y. cont. line	May 9, 1833	do	79	Died April 20, 1833.
Benjamin Lewis . .	do	46 66	139 98	Penn. militia	July 6, 1833	do	71	
Alexander Lane .	do	33 33	99 99	New York militia	July 12, 1833	do	72	
Samuel Lamphun .	do	56 66	169 98	do	Feb. 18, 1834	do	81	
George Loomis .	do	40 00	120 00	Conn. cont. line	May 7, 1834	do	81	
Amos Mix . . .	do	50 00	150 00	N. Y. cont. line	May 8, 1833	do	80	
Thomas Merritt . .	do	20 00	60 00	do	Sep. 12, 1833	do	76	
Jared Norton . . .	do	66 66	199 98	Conn. militia	Mar 28, 1833	do	77	
Amos Northrop . .	do	40 00	120 00	do	June 20, 1833	do	75	
John Parkhurst . .	do	26 66	79 98	Mass. militia	Nov. 13, 1832	do	73	
John Pierce	Lieut.	320 00	960 00	Conn. militia	Feb. 23, 1833	do		
Levi Preston	Private	40 00	120 00	Penn. militia	Mar. 14, 1833	do	70	
John Plum	do	30 00	60 00	N. Y. cont. line	Mar. 15 1833	do	69	
Eli Parsons	do	43 33	129 99	Conn. militia	April 2, 1833	do	78	
Gamaliel Reynolds .	Dr. & Ser.	58 00	174 00	Conn. cont. line	do	do	80	
Jonathan Stevens .	Private	77 92	233 76	Conn. cont. troops	Jan. 28, 1833	do	70	
Joshua Spear . . .	do	26 66	79 98	Conn. cont. line	do	do	70	
Ebenezer Sergeant .	do	38 32	114 96	Mass. militia	Dec. 27, 1833	do	84	

Bradford County, pp. 139–140—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
William Salisbury .	Private	80 00	240 00	Mass. militia	Ap'l 6, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	76	
Samuel Starks . . .	Priv.&Ser.	100 00	250 00	Conn. militia	May 2, 1833	do	75	
Joseph Smith . . .	Private	80 00	..	N. Y. militia	May 8, 1833	do	78	No report yet received of payment made.
William Scott, dec'd.	do	80 00	247 54	N. Y. Cont'l line	May 10, 1833	do	86	
Benjamin Terry . .	do	50 00	100 00	N. Y. militia	Nov. 13, 1832	do	75	
Elijah Towner . . .	do	51 19	102 20	Conn. militia	May 3, 1833	do	75	
Julius Tozer . . .	do	50 00	125 00	Penn. militia	May 10, 1833	do	70	
Abraham Taylor . .	do	20 00	..	Conn. militia	June 17, 1834	do	69	No report yet received of payment made.
Anthony Vanderpool	do	76 86	229 98	N. Y. Cont'l line	May 2, 1833	do	75	
John Vandyke . . .	do	80 00	240 08	Penn. militia	July 9, 1833	do	79	
Godfrey Vought . .	do	70 00	210 07	N. Y. militia	Jan. 22, 1834	do	72	
John Wilbur	do	80 00	240 00	R. I. Cont'l line	Jan. 30, 1833	do	74	
Noah Wilson	do	80 00	240 00	Mass. militia	Ap'l 2, 1833	do	73	
Moses Woodburn . .	do	50 00	150 00	Conn. Cont'l line	Ap'l 6, 1833	do	70	
John Wood	do	30 00	90 00	New Jersey militia	July 16, 1833	do	80	
James Ward	do	54 87	164 31	Conn. militia	Sept. 12, 1833	do	76	
Samuel Woodruff . .	do	80 00	240 00	Conn. Cont'l line	May 1, 1833	do	81	
Caleb Williams . .	do	46 66	..	Conn. militia	June 20, 1834	do	66	No report yet received of payment made.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
John Casey	Private	15 00	322 54	Revolutionary army	Unknown, &c	Mar. 4, 1794		June 7, 1785.
James Jones	Musician	96 00	1585 54	Capt. Gates U.S. art.	Oct. 11, 1817	Aug. 30, 1817		Military establishment.
Ephriam McCoy	Private	60 00	1628 46	Capt. Judd's com'y	. . .	Mar. 4, 1789		Aug. 11, 1790. Died June 30, 1823.
do	do	96 00	689 86	. . .	. . .	Ap'l 24, 1816		April 24, 1816.
Joshua Patrick	do	30 00	84 50	Michigan vol. cav.	. .	June 1, 1813		August 2, 1813.
do	do	48 00	331 12	. . .	. . .	Ap'l 24, 1816		April 24, 1816. Increased.
do	do	96 00	1052 90	.	. . .	Mar. 17, 1823		Raised.
Abraham Pyke	do	20 00	452 79	Revolutionary army	Unknown, &c	Sept. 4, 1793		June 7, 1785.
do	do	32 00	444 27	.	. .	Ap'l 24, 1816		April 24, 1816.
Seers Shay	do	96 00	1793 83	22d Reg't U.S. inf'y	Dec. 13, 1816	June 28, 1815		Military establishment.

Luzerne County, pp. 100–101.

David Allen	Private	96 00	347 56	Conn. cont'l line	Mar. 5, 1819	Nov. 4, 1818	79	
Elisha Ames	do	96 00	1522 09	Mass. do	Mar. 22, 1819	Ap'l 24, 1818	80	
Isaiah Adkins	Corporal	96 00	1525 93	Conn. do	June 9, 1818	Ap'l 13, 1818		
James Brown, 2d	Private	96 00	183 16	Do do	Mar. 24, 1819	Ap'l 8, 1818	65	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Rufus Bennett	do	96 00	177 96	Do do	May 26, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	77	
William Betterley	do	96 00	1523 96	Mass. do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	76	
Stephen Barnum	Sergeant	96 00	129 44	Conn. do	Jan. 19, 1818	Ap'l 13, 1818	74	Died August 18, 1819.
Archibald Birth	Private	96 00	263 30	N. Jersey do	do	Ap'l 22, 1818	85	Died January 19, 1821.
Benjamin Bidlock	do	96 00	936 02	Do do	Sept. 12, 1819	Ap'l 14, 1818	74	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820. Restored April 26, 1825.
Daniel Black	do	96 00	736 38	Penn. do	Oct. 5, 1819	Ap'l 16, 1818	75	Died December 17, 1825.
Andrew Blanchard	do	96 00	1524 49	R. Island do	Sept. 17, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	68	
Ebenezer Bartlett	do	96 00	480 85	Mass. do	Nov. 26, 1819	May 1, 1818	73	
Dennis Calkins	do	96 00	179 96	Conn. do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	59	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Joseph Chapman	Lieutenant	240 00	1043 80	Do do	Mar. 13, 1819	Ap'l 4, 1818	74	Died August 9, 1822.

Luzerne County, pp. 100–101—continued.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Samuel Calender . .	Private	96 00	181 66	Virginia cont'l line	May 19, 1829	Ap'l 14, 1818	64	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
George Cooper . . .	do	96 00	179 69	N. Y. do	Sept. 24, 1819	Ap'l 21, 1818	69	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Joseph Cummings .	Sergeant	96 00	613 83	Mass. do	Oct. 15, 1819	Mar. 1, 1823	80	
Simon Chesley . .	Private	96 00	1057 03	Do do	Dec. 15, 1823	Mar. 1, 1823	70	
Jesse Dickenson . .	do	96 00	1523 96	Conn. do	May 20. 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	79	
Benjamin Decker . .	do	96 00	926 33	Penn. do	Jan. 18. 1819	Ap'l 14, 1818	81	Died December 7, 1827.
James Dickens . . .	do	96 00	1124 49	N. Y. do	May 30, 1820	June 18, 1818	84	Died March 4, 1830.
Edward Edgerton .	do	96 00	181 03	Penn. do	Nov. 2, 1818	Ap'l 16, 1818	74	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Nathan Forbes . . .	do	96 00	1396 98	Mass. do	Sept. 6, 1819	July 16, 1818	78	Died February 3, 1833.
Thomas Foster . . .	do	96 00	1280 28	R. Island do	Oct. 22, 1819	May 4, 1818	78	
Ambrose Gaylord . .	do	96 00	228 80	Conn. do	Sept. 17, 1818	Ap'l 17, 1818	64	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.

Luzerne County, pp. 101–102.

William George . .	Private	96 00	181 83	Penn. cont'l line	Nov. 2. 1818	Ap'l 13, 1818	75	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Timothy Green . .	do	96 00	708 53	Mass. do	Jan. 15, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	86	
Joshua Griffin . .	do	96 00	231 20	N. York do	July 29, 1819	Ap'l 8, 1818	62	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Israel Harding . . .	do	96 00	1523 96	Conn. do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	77	
Joseph Henderson .	do	96 00	1425 56	N. H. do	Ap'l 20, 1819	Ap'l 29, 1818	84	
John Jenkins . . .	Lieutenant	240 00	1959 58	Conn. do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	80	Died March 19, 1827.
Peregrine Jones . .	Private	96 00	1452 64	Penn. do	Jan. 18, 1819	Ap'l 14, 1818	77	
William Jackson . .	do	96 00	1334 24	N. Y. do	July 21, 1819	Ap'l 25, 1818	73	Died March 18, 1832.
Artemadores Ingersol	do	96 00	1525 63	Mass. do	Sept. 7, 1819	Ap'l 16, 1818	73	
David Lovelace . .	do	96 00	1523 97	Do do	Mar. 24, 1819	Ap'l 20, 1818	69	
Frederick Levinbery	do	96 00	1526 89	Penn. do	Oct. 25, 1819	Ap'l 9, 1818	79	
Andrew McCrule . .	do	96 00	1520 96	N. J. do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 20, 1818	79	

Christian Miller . .	Private	96 00	291 46	Penn. cont'l line	Nov. 2, 1818	Ap'l 9, 1818	90	Died April 21, 1821.
William Moore . .	do	96 00	1522 96	N. J. do	Jan. 19, 1819	Ap'l 30, 1818	76	
John Miller, 3rd . .	do	96 00	607 12	Hazen's regiment	May 10, 1820	Ap'l 13, 1818	81	Died August 9, 1824.
David Wms. Martin	Sergeant	96 00	144 00	Virginia cont'l line	Dec. 27, 1821	Aug. 21, 1820	79	
Joseph Orr	do	96 00	737 05	Penn. do	Mar. 17, 1819	Ap'l 28, 1818	82	Died January 1, 1826.
Michael Pace, Jr . .	do	96 00	463 82	N. Jersey do	May 20, 1818	Ap'l 22, 1818	66	Died February 19, 1823.
Gideon Post	Fifer	96 00	1042 89	Mass. do	Sept. 18, 1819	Ap'l 24, 1818	70	
Aaron Perkins . . .	Private	96 00	1525 03	Conn. do	Jan. 5, 1820	Ap'l 16, 1818	72	
Nathan Parrish . .	do	96 00	577 03	Mass. do	May 16, 1823	Mar. 1, 1823	76	
Stephen Roberts . .	do	96 60	179 16	Conn. do	Mar. 24, 1819	Ap'l 23, 1818	60	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Ichabod Shaw . . .	do	96 90	1524 49	R. I. do	Jan. 9, 1819	Ap'l 18, 1818	88	
James Search . . .	do	96 00	135 22	N. Jersey do	Mar. 5, 1819	May 6, 1818	60	Died October 3, 1819.
Thomas Stephens . .	do	96 00	1521 83	Conn. do	Ap'l 17, 1819	Ap'l 28, 1818	74	
Luke Sweetland . .	do	96 00	456 80	Do do	Oct. 15, 1819	Ap'l 27, 1818	91	Died January 30, 1823.
John Sims	do	96 00	171 35	N. J. do	Oct. 25, 1819	May 23, 1818	83	
Solon Trescott . . .	do	96 00		Mass. do	June 14, 1820	Jan. 28, 1820	84	No report yet received of payment made.
John Verner	do	96 00	170 06	Penn. do	Mar. 17, 1819	May 28, 1818	63	Dropped from the roll under act May 1, 1820.
Abraham Vanfleet .	do	96 00	1303 22	N. J. do	Dec. 27, 1820	Aug. 8, 1820	74	
Ephraim White . .	do	96 00	1282 83	Conn. do	Jan. 19, 1819	Ap'l 13, 1818	68	Died April 2, 1832.
John Wandel . . .	do	96 00	752 22	N. Y. do	do	do	74	Died February 12, 1826.
Jacob Winters . . .	do	96 00	1564 25	N. J. do	Mar. 13, 1819	July 4, 1818	80	

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Daniel Angil	Private	80 00	240 00	R. Island militia	May 8, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	83	
Abraham Arnold . .	do	40 00	120 00	Penn. militia	May 3, 1833	do	81	
Elisha Blackman . .	do	53 33	159 99	Penn. cont'l line	Nov. 14 1832	do	72	
Levi Brunson . . .	do	20 00	60 00	Conn. militia	do	do	71	
Nathan Beach . . .	do	80 00	240 00	Penn. cont'l line	Feb. 23, 1833	do	69	
Enos Brown	do	53 33	159 99	N. York militia	Mar. 15, 1834	do	73	
John Bird	do	80 00	240 00	N. Jersey militia	May 2, 1834	do	77	
Samuel Brees . .	do	80 00	240 00	N. J. cont'l line	Jan. 9, 1834	do	76	
Leonard Devons . .	do	96 00	72 05	N. J. cont'l troops	July 22, 1819	June 4, 1819		March 18, 1818. Pension suspended act May 1, 1820.
Do . .	do	80 00	240 00	N. J. cont'l line	Aug. 10, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831	70	Pensioned again act June 7, 1832.

NAME.	Rank.	Annual allowance.	Sums received.	Description of service.	When placed on the pension roll.	Commencement of pension.	Ages.	Laws under which they were formerly inscribed on the pension roll; and remarks.
Moses Darby . . .	Private	63 33	189 99	Conn. militia	Jan. 16, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	72	
David Doolittle . .	do	56 66	169 98	Conn. cont'l line	Mar. 23, 1833	do	74	
Sam Solomon Dotter	do	60 00	150 00	Penn. militia	Nov. 27, 1833	do	76	
David Ellsworth . .	do	65 00	195 00	R. I. cont'l line	Feb. 27, 1834	do	80	
Robert Freeland . .	do	63 33	189 99	N. Jersey militia	Nov. 14, 1832	do	72	
Benajah Fuller . . .	do	78 34	235 02	Penn. cont'l line	Jan. 16, 1833	do	79	
Benjamin Fortner .	do	23 33	69 99	N. Jersey militia	Feb. 19, 1833	do	76	
Philip Faust	do	20 00	50 00	Penn. militia	Aug. 16, 1833	do	74	
James Gousalas . .	do	50 00	125 00	N. Jersey militia	Mar. 25, 1833	do	79	
John Gore	do	80 00	240 00	Penn. cont'l line	do	do	70	
Daniel Gould . . .	do	58 30	145 75	N. Jersey militia	Mar. 28, 1833	do	74	
Thomas Gardner . .	Private of artillery	100 00	300 00	N. Y. cont'l line	Nov. 27, 1833	do	89	
Thomas Hawkins . .	Private	80 00	240 00	N. Y. militia	Nov. 14, 1832	do	76	
Frederick Harp . .	do	56 66	169 98	Penn. militia	Ap'l 10, 1833	do	78	
Asaph Jones . . .	do	30 00	90 00	Conn. cont'l troops	Nov. 14, 1832	do	76	
Reuben Jones . . .	do	36 66	109 98	Conn. cont'l line	Nov. 4, 1832	do	71	
James Jones	Drummer	88 00	264 00	Maryland militia	Mar. 26, 1834	do	74	
Jacob Kuster . . .	Private	53 33	159 99	Penn. militia	Dec. 6, 1833	do	75	
Philip Myers . . .	do	20 00	60 00	Penn. militia	Ap'l 11, 1833	do	74	
Martin Orner . . .	do	40 00	120 00	do	May 8, 1833	do	82	
Josiah Pell . . .	Pri. & ser.	43 33	129 99	New York militia	Mar. 23, 1833	do	74	
Azor Philo	Private	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia	Mar. 25, 1833	do	68	
Joseph Potter . . .	Pri. & ser.	61 66	184 98	R. Island militia	Ap'l 10, 1833	do	74	
Samuel Pease . . .	Private	33 33	99 99	Conn. militia	do.	do	73	
Benjamin Peidrick .	do	20 00	40 00	N. Jersey militia	May 2, 1833	do	68	
Joshua Patrick . . .	Pri. & fifer	86 32	258 96	Conn. State troops	Feb. 26, 1834	do	72	
John Phillips . . .	Private	23 33	. .	Vermont cont'l line	May 3, 1834	do	82	No rorept yet received of payment.
Josias Rogers . . .	Private	50 00	150 00	Conn. militia	Nov. 15, 1831	do	73	
Chandler Robinson .	Private & seaman	62 00	186 00	do	Mar. 23, 1833	do	73	
George Reynolds . .	Private	53 33	133 33	R. Island militia	Mar. 25, 1833	do	73	

Jacob Rittenhouse .	Private	40 00	120 00	Penn. militia	Sept. 18, 1833	Mar. 4, 1831	77	
John Strong	do	26 66	79 98	Conn. militia	Jan. 14, 1833	do	79	
George Stewart . .	do	26 66	79 98	Penn. militia	Dec. 31, 1833	do	79	
Daniel Spencer . . .	do	65 85	197 55	Conn. cont'l line	Jan. 16, 1833	do	73	
Wescot Stone . .	do	55 52	160 56	R. Island militia	May 2, 1833	do	74	
Jacob Speth	do	30 00	60 00	Penn. state	do.	do	68	
Elam Spencer . . .	do	80 00	240 00	Conn. militia	May 8, 1833	do	62	
Jacob Scouten . . .	do	26 66	79 98	N. Jersey militia	Nov. 27, 1833	do	79	
Ebenezer Stephens .	do	71 11	213 33	New York militia	Mar. 3, 1834	do	75	
Jacob Schleppy . .	do	20 00	60 00	Penn. militia	May 3, 1834	do	78	
James Thayer . . .	do	96 00	. .	Penn. cont'l line	Oct. 2, 1819	Aug. 14, 1819	. .	March 18, 1818. No report yet received of payment made.
Do . . .	do	80 00	240 00	do.	Nov. 14, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831	72	
Thomas Taylor . . .	do	56 66	169 98	Mass. cont'l line	Nov. 19, 1832	do	80	
Reuben Taylor . . .	do	64 54	193 62	New York militia	Ap'l 26, 1833	do	75	
Samuel Vauscoy . .	do	50 00	150 00	N. Y. cont'l troops	Nov. 15, 1832	do	68	
John Vaughn . . .	Pri., cor. & ser.	44 73	. .	New York militia	May 2, 1832	do	83	No report yet received of payment made.
John Wort . . .	Private	96 00	181 03	Penn. cont'l line	Nov. 2, 1818	Ap'l 16, 1818	. .	March 18, 1818.
Do	do	80 00	240 00	do.	Nov. 14, 1832	Mar. 4, 1831	78	
John Warden . . .	do	24 42	73 26	Penn. cont'l troops	Jan. 16, 1833	do	92	
John Whitcomb . .	do	80 00	240 00	Conn. cont'l troops	Mar. 23, 1833	do	68	
Epaphras Wordsworth	Fifer & fife maj.	49 84	149 52	do	Ap'l 10, 1833	do	78	
Elnathan Wilson . .	Private	50 00	150 00	do	Ap'l 26, 1833	do	72	
William Walton . .	do	20 33	60 99	N. Jersey militia	June 10, 1833	do		

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Rufus Bennett . . .	Private	80 00	720 00	Butler's Conn. reg.	Aug. 13, 1828	Mar. 3, 1828		
James Brown . . .	do	80 00	720 00	1 reg. Conn. line	Nov. 20, 1828	do		Hon. A. Beaumont, Agt.
John Carey	do	80 00	720 00	– reg. Conn. line	Nov. 5, 1829	do		Hon. David Scott, Agt.
Ambrose Gaylord . .	do	80 00	720 00	Butler's do do	Oct. 6, 1828	do		
Joshua Griffin . . .	do	80 00	720 00	2 reg. N. Y. line	Oct. 21, 1828	do		
Geo. P. Ransom . .	do	80 00	720 00	Butler's Conn. reg.	Aug. 13, 1828	do		[1830.
Obadiah Taylor .	Dragoon	100 00	465 00	Conn. dragoons	July 24, 1828	do		Elisha Harding, Ex. d. Oct. 26,
John Verner	Private	80 00	720 00	1 reg. Pa. line	Sep. 9, 1828	do		J. R. Nourse & A. Ogden, attys.
Thomas Williams . .	Sergeant	120 00	1080 00	– reg. Conn. line	Dec. 31, 1828	do		Hon. D. Scott, Agt.

OBITUARIES.

HON. STANLEY WOODWARD.

(SEE FRONTISPIECE.)

The last survivor of the four founders of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and its President, was born Wilkes-Barré, Pa., August 29, 1833, where he died March 29, 1906. He was the eldest son of Hon. George Washington Woodward and his wife, Sarah Elizabeth Trott. Judge G. W. Woodward descended from Richard Woodward of Watertown, Mass., 1635, thus, George W., Abishai, Enos, Amos, Richard, John, George, Richard.

Judge G. W. Woodward was President Judge of the Fourth Judicial District of Pennsylvania 1841. In 1845, appointed by President Polk Justice of the United States Supreme Court, but not confirmed. In 1852 he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania; elected 1853 for the full term; he served as Chief Justice during the last four years being Senior Justice.

He was a member of the fortieth and forty-first United States Congress, 1867-1868. He was a just and upright judge, and an earnest communicant of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Wilkes-Barré.

Hon. Stanley Woodward, his son, was educated at the Protestant Episcopal High School of Virginia, at Alexandria, and the Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., where his instructor in the classics was Professor Henry Martyn Hoyt, later Governor of Pennsylvania. He entered Yale College at eighteen and graduated A. B. in 1855. Studied law at New Haven, Conn., 1855, and later in the office of

his cousin, Hon. Warren Jay Woodward, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, 1874-1879. Admitted to the bar of Luzerne County August 4, 1856, he succeeded to the practice of his legal instructor, who was at that time appointed President Judge of the Twenty-sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania. He early became counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad, the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The ermine which his father and his cousin so gracefully wore, fell on his shoulders in 1879, when he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer of Luzerne County, to which position he was elected November, 1880, holding his place on the bench for twenty years, the latter part of his second term as President Judge. He retired from office in 1900 and resumed his practice as senior member of the law firm of Woodward, Darling & Woodward. "The sound reasoning and impartial justice of his decisions, notably in a trial in 1898, arising from labour difficulties, extended his high reputation far beyond local limits." "He was President of the Wyoming Valley Yale Alumni Association for many years, and his happy sayings were a delightful feature of the annual gatherings." He was an active member of Lodge No. 61, F. and A. M., taking his degree in 1857. He also served in the Wilkes-Barré Fire Department 1857-1879, during the last few years as Chief Engineer.

He was a war Democrat in 1861, and served as Captain of Company H, Third Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1862, and later as Captain Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, under Colonel Edward R. Mayer, at Gettysburg and elsewhere, 1863. From 1856 to 1865 he was, with such men as Henry M. Hoyt, William L. Conyngham and others, a member of the police force of Wilkes-Barré.

Gov. Hartranft made him his aide in 1876, with the rank of Colonel. He was also a member of the Executive Committee of the Wyoming Massacre Centennial, 1878; a member of the Westmoreland Club, the Wyoming Valley Country Club, the Pennsylvania Bar Association, and deeply interested in the welfare of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, having been one of its four founders; a member for forty-eight years, Vice-President 1894, and President of the Society, 1895 to 1906.

Judge Woodward was an eloquent and finished writer and speaker. His family in 1907 printed privately a small and neat volume of fourteen of his addresses, entitled "Addresses of Hon. Stanley Woodward." Besides those in this volume, others will be found in the "Proceedings of this Society."

"Address delivered at the formal opening of the present home of this Society, November, 1893," Vol. IV, pp.83-94.

Annual address on "The Pennamite and Yankee War in Wyoming, February, 1896," Vol. IV, pp. 95-110.

"Annual Address before the Society, February, 1902," Vol. VII, pp. 61-67.

Judge Woodward married, June 3, 1857, Sarah Richards, daughter of Colonel John Lord and Cornelia (Richards) Butler, who survives him, and two sons, John Butler, of the Luzerne County Bar, Yale, A. B., 1883, and George, M. D., Yale, A. B., 1887, Ph. B., 1888, M. D., University of Pennsylvania, 1891, of Philadelphia.

H. E. H.

HARRY HAKES, M. D.

Member of this Society, fifth in descent from Solomon Hakes, born England 1688, and his wife Anna Billings, who settled in Stonington, Conn., 1709-'10, was born Harpersfield, New York, June 10, 1825, died Wilkes-Barré, Pa., April 20, 1904. Largely self-educated, he studied medicine, graduating M. D., 1846, from the Castleton (Vt.) Medical College. He practiced his profession in New York State and city until 1851, when he located in the Wyoming Valley at Nanticoke until 1857, when he studied law and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne County January, 1860. He was a member of the Legislature of Pennsylvania 1864-1865, of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society, the American Medical Association, Luzerne County Medical Society, Buffalo (N. Y.) Historical Society, Wyoming Commemorative Association, and the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, elected January 27, 1890.

Dr. Hakes was fond of study, keeping up-to-date in his two professions, medicine and law, and an enthusiastic student of history. His pen was always busy. His only published works were an exhaustive history of his own family, entitled "The Hakes Family," by Harry Hakes, M. D., Attorney-at-Law of Wilkes-Barré, Pa., issued in two editions, the first containing 88 pages, 8v., and the second, issued in 1889, extended to 220 pages, 8v., portraits. He was also the author of an historical and topographical map of Wyoming Valley, and "The Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus," 12mo., pp. 132, 1892. Dr. Hakes married (1st) June 11, 1849, Maria Eliza Dana, daughter of Anderson Dana, Jr., and granddaughter of Anderson Dana, who was killed in the massacre of July 3, 1778. She died December, 1849. He married (2nd), August 29, 1855, Harriet Louise Lape, who died November 22, 1896. He married (3rd), June 23, 1899, Clara J. Lape. By his second marriage he had two children, who died in infancy.

MRS. CLORINDA SHOEMAKER STEARNS.

A member of this Society, born Wilkes-Barré, Pa., September 15, 1851, died May 6, 1904, was the daughter of Hon. Lazarus Denison Shoemaker and his wife Esther Waller Wadhams Shoemaker. She was descended in the paternal

line from Hendrick Jochemse Schoonmaker, who came from Hamburg, Germany, to New York, 1655, and on the maternal line she descended from John Wadhams of Wethersfield, Connecticut, 1650. Her two great grandfathers, Captain Elijah Shoemaker, killed in the Wyoming Massacre July 3, 1778, and Rev. Noah Wadhams, A. B., were prominent among the historic characters of this section. Mrs. Stearns was educated here and at Miss Terry's school, New Haven, Conn. She was an earnest and active member of the First Presbyterian Church in this city, a director of the Home for Friendless Children, and the Young Women's Christian Association. She married, November 20, 1872, Major Irving A. Stearns, now the President of this Historical Society. They had three children, one of whom Captain L. Denison Stearns, Pennsylvania Volunteers, died in the service of the United States during the Spanish War (see notice Volume V, p. 246, Proceedings of this Society), and Esther Shoemaker, who, with her father, survives. Mrs. Stearns was made a member of this Society October, 1895.

HON. GARRICK MALLERY HARDING.

Life Member of this Society, born Luzerne County, July 12, 1827, died Wilkes-Barré, Pa., May 19, 1904. He was a son of Isaac and Nancy (Harding) Harding (of John, Thomas, Captain Stephen, Stephen of R. I., 1669). Judge Harding graduated A. B., Dickinson College, Pa., 1848; studied law under Henry M. Fuller, Esq., admitted to practice Luzerne County, 1856; elected District Attorney 1858, filling that office until the end of his term, 1865, when he entered into law partnership with Hon. Henry W. Palmer. He was appointed, 1870, by Governor Geary, President Judge of the Eleventh Judicial District to succeed Hon. John Nesbitt Conyngham, LL. D., deceased. In the Fall of that year he was elected for the full term. He served until 1879, when he resigned and returned to the practice of his profession.

He was elected to membership in this Society May 24, 1895, and made a Life Member 1903. His interest in historical studies was keen, discriminating and accurate. He was the author of two volumes, the papers privately printed,

"The Sullivan Road," 1899, and "Wyoming and Its Incidents," 1901.

Judge Harding married, October 12, 1852, Maria Mills Slosson, daughter of John W. and Hannah (Mills) Slosson of Kent, Conn. She died January 24, 1867. He left three children, Mrs. Wm. W. Curtin, Major John S. Harding, a member of this Society, and Harry M. Harding.

COLONEL GEORGE MURRAY REYNOLDS.

Vice-President of this Society, born Kingston, July 17, 1838, died September 24, 1904, eldest son of William Champion Reynolds, and Jane Holberton (Smith) Reynolds (Benjamin, David, William, James, James, William of R. I., 1629), was educated at Wyoming Seminary, Penn'a, Edgehill School, N. J., and Yale College. He was compelled by scarlet fever to leave college before graduating, and engaged in business pursuits. Colonel Reynolds was a man of affairs whose general ability made his life a success in the line of helping others. His civic, military and charitable career for thirty years made him a man of mark in the Wyoming Valley, honored and beloved. (v. Proceedings, Vol. IV.)

He served as member Wilkes-Barré Council, and President 1874-1880; of the "Seven Year Audit of the County of Luzerne 1877-1879, Board of School Directors 1884-1891, Trustee Wilkes-Barré Female Institute 1880-1904, Secretary and Treasurer eleven years; Trustee Harry Hillman Academy 1890-1904, Trustee Osterhout Free Library 1895-1904, Trustee First Presbyterian Church of Wilkes-Barré 1895-1904, and President from 1878; most active in the erection of its handsome church building; member Board of Directors Wilkes-Barré City Hospital 1880-1904, and Treasurer 1889-1904, a period of twenty-four years. He was unanimously elected Colonel Ninth Regiment, N. G. Pa., July, 1879 and 1884, resigning after six years of service, 1885. To him the regiment owes much of its efficiency. He was President Wilkes-Barré Board of Trade 1886-1893, Trustee Ninth Regiment Armory 1886-1904, Director Wyoming Cutlery Works 1896-1904, and of the Wyoming National Bank 1895-1904; member Pennsylvania Society of Mayflower descendants, and from 1883 to 1904 a member

of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, and the last nine years one of its Vice-Presidents. He married, May 24, 1866, Stella Miner Dorrance, whom see. Colonel and Mrs. Reynolds left two children, Mrs. Burr C. Miller and Schuyler Lea Reynolds, both members of this Society.

MRS. STELLA MINER (DORRANCE) REYNOLDS.

A member of this Society, and wife of Colonel George Murray Reynolds, born Wyoming Valley, December 3, 1840, died Wilkes-Barré, November 13, 1904, daughter of Rev. John Dorrance, D. D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barré, from 1833 to 1861, and his wife, Penelope Miner, descended from Rev. Samuel Dorrance of Voluntown, Conn., 1723, thus: Rev. John,[5] Colonel Benjamin,[4] Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance,[3] captured and slain by the Indians July 3-4, 1778, John,[2] Rev. Samuel.[1] She was a devout member of the First Presbyterian Church, active in all its work and service, Vice-President and Director of the Home for Friendless Children, Director United Charities, member Wyoming Valley Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; member Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society 1896-1904. "The work and influence of Mrs. Reynolds in her sphere were as eminent and praiseworthy as that of her husband in more conspicuous affairs. Of those identified with the management of the Home for Friendless Children, she was the most tireless, and upon her also fell a large share of the women's work in her church. To all of this she brought boundless energy, intelligent executive ability, strong practical sense and keenness of perception that gave her acknowledged leadership." She was elected to this Society 1896, and was one of its warmest and most appreciative members.

MAJOR JACOB RIDGWAY WRIGHT.

A Vice-President of this Society, born Wilkes-Barré, Pa., July 7, 1856, died New York City January 20, 1905, was a son of Harrison Wright, Esq., and his wife Emily Cist, daughter of Jacob Cist, Esq., son of Charles Cist. His

J. RIDGWAY WRIGHT.

father descended in the fifth generation from Captain John Wright (Harrison, Joseph, Caleb, Samuel, John) who came to New Jersey 1681, and was Justice, and Captain of the militia. He married Abigail Crispin, daughter of Silas Crispin and his wife Mary Stockton, daughter of Lieutenant Richard Stockton of New Jersey. Silas Crispin was son of Captain William Crispin of Pennsylvania, and his wife Anne Jasper, daughter of John Jasper of Ballycase, County Clare, Ireland, grandfather of Governor William Penn.

Major J. Ridgway Wright was graduated A. B., Princeton College, 1879. After a year of study in the Medical School, University of Pennsylvania, he went to Colorado and engaged in the mining and coal business until 1884, when he returned to Wilkes-Barré. He was elected 2nd Lieutenant Co. D, 9th Regiment, N. G. P., May, 1884; appointed 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant December, 1884, serving until March, 1890, when he was promoted Major and Inspector on the staff of Brigadier General J. P. S. Gobin, commanding Third Brigade. He was a member of the Wilkes-Barré City Council 1894; of Lodge 61, F. and A. M., 1889; Shekinah Chapter, R. A. M.; Dieu le Veut Commandery, Knights Templar, and Past Illustrious Potentate of Irem Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S. He was also a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Wars by right of his ancestors, Lieutenant Richard Stockton and Captain John Wright; of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, by right of Charles Cist, his great grandfather; and of the Pennsylvania Society, War of 1812, by right of his grandfather, Sergeant Joseph Wright. He became a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society in 1885; was Recording Secretary 1885-'86, succeeding his brother, Harrison Wright, Ph. D., whose death in 1885 deprived the Society of its most versatile and accomplished officer and friend. He served as Librarian 1887-1899, Vice-President 1900-1905, and became a Life Member 1898. Major Wright was also the courageous and successful president of the Luzerne County Citizens' Alliance during the strike in the county in 1902, and until his death. He married December 28, 1876, Stella Rieman, daughter of Robert Garrett and Margaret (Harvey) Rieman, and had one son, Harrison Wright, born October 13, 1887, now of New York City.

H. E. H.

REV. FRANCIS BLANCHARD HODGE, D. D.

Vice-President of this Society, born Princeton, N. J., October 24, 1838, died Wilkes-Barré, Pa., May 13, 1905; was son of Rev. Charles Hodge, D. D., S. T. D., LL. D., the distinguished professor of Princeton Theological Seminary, and his wife Sarah, daughter of Dr. William Bache, and granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. His grandfather, Dr. Hugh Hodge, was son of Andrew Hodge, who came to Philadelphia from Ireland 1731. Dr. F. B. Hodge graduated Princeton College, A. B., 1859; A. M., 1862, and the Princeton Theological Seminary, 1863. He received the degree of S. T. D. from Princeton 1883; ordained by the Presbytery of New Castle in 1863, he was pastor of the church at Oxford, Pa., 1863-1869. He became pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Wilkes-Barré, in 1869, succeeding his brother, Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, S. T. D., LL. D., also a Vice-President of this Society, who served the same church. From that time he was the active, influential head of the church and its societies, until recent physical infirmities impelled him to yield his place to another. He remained, however, "pastor emeritus" of the church until his death. Dr. Hodge always magnified the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and exemplified its loving spirit in all his ministry.

He was a Trustee of Princeton University, 1886-1903; Trustee of the Osterhout Free Library, 1887-1905; member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and Vice-President of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, 1890-1905. He married, June 2, 1863, Mary Alexander, who died May 8, 1883, daughter of Stephen Alexander, Professor of Astronomy, Princeton College. He left five children, Louise A., Charles, A. B., Stephen Alexander, A. B., member of this Society; Sarah B., Helen H., A.B., M. S.

ABRAM GOODWIN HOYT.

A member of this Society, born Kingston, Pa., January 25, 1847, died Kingston May 22, 1905, was son of John Dorrance and Martha (Goodwin) Hoyt, of Ziba, Daniel, Comfort, Thomas, John, Walter, Simon of Salem, Mass., 1628. He was educated at the Wyoming Seminary, and entering

the College of New Jersey was graduated A. B., 1868, A. M., 1871. He studied law with his uncle, Governor Henry M. Hoyt, and was admitted to the Luzerne County bar March 2, 1870. He practiced here, New York City, Colorado and New Mexico. He was Register of the Land Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 1872-1874, and from 1874-1876, was "designated" depository United States Receiver of Public Moneys and Pension Agent at Santa Fe, and 1880 Supervisor United States Census for New Mexico. He never married. He was elected a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society December 13, 1895.

LAWRENCE MYERS.

Life Member of this Society, born Wilkes-Barré, October 22, 1813, where he died June 14, 1905; was the son of John and Sarah (Stark) Myers of Forty Fort and Wilkes-Barré, Pa., grandson of Philip Myers, who married Martha Bennet, daughter of Thomas and Martha (Jackson) Bennet, two of whose sons were killed in the Massacre of Wyoming. This Philip Myers and his brother, Lieutenant Lawrence Myers, both served in the Maryland Line, 1776-1783. After the Revolution they moved to Wyoming, where Lawrence became Major of the Pennsylvania Militia, 1788; Philip located at Forty Fort, 1785, leaving four sons at his death. One of these, Thomas Myers, was Sheriff of Luzerne County, 1835-1838. John Myers, the eldest son, who died 1850, lived on Franklin Street, above Market.

Lawrence Myers, son of John, began his business life early in buying and selling land, and later became a broker. He remained for over fifty years in the same locality, prudently invested in coal lands, and accumulated a large fortune. He was elected a Life Member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, December 10, 1897. He married (1) May 18, 1846, Ann Elizabeth Eichelberger. She died May 27, 1848. He married (2) October 10, 1854, Sarah Sharps, who died March 12, 1864. He left two sons and two daughters to inherit his wealth, Rollin S., Eugene Oscar, Mrs. Samuel Townend, and Mrs. John B. Yeager, a Life Member of this Society.

LIDDON FLICK, A. M., LL. B.

Member of this Society, son of Reuben Jay and Margaret Jane (Arnold) Flick, born Wilkes-Barré, October 29, 1858, died there July 2, 1905.

His ancestor, Gerlach Paul Flick, came from Germany in 1731, settling in Northampton County, Pennsylvania. He had among others Casper Flick, whose son, John Flick, a soldier in the War of 1812, was the father of Reuben Jay Flick, who was a successful merchant in Wilkes-Barré, first President of the People's Bank, and of large estate. Liddon Flick graduated A. B., Princeton Coll., N. J., 1882, A. M., 1885, and LL. B., Columbia University Law School, N. Y., 1884; admitted to the New York bar 1885, and the Luzerne County bar 1886; he mainly devoted himself to the extensive property interests of his father. In 1896 he bought out the Wilkes-Barré *Times,* creating a stock company, he being President and Editor, and made it a most successful journal, Republican in politics. He also interested himself deeply in various business enterprises which netted him a large fortune for one so young. He was President Bethlehem (Pa.) Consolidated Gas Company, People's Light Company, Pittston, Pa., and Vineland, N. J., Light and Power Company; Vice-President Wyoming Valley Trust Company and Muskegan (Mich.) Traction and Light Company; Director Wetherly and Benton (Mo.) National Banks, Wilkes-Barré Lace Company, Wilkes-Barré Grand Opera House Company; member Westmoreland Club, Wyoming Valley Country Club, University Club of New York; member St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, and of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, elected December, 1904.

He married, June 2, 1903, Henrietta M. Ridgeley of Benton, Md., daughter of Dr. N. G. Ridgeley, and granddaughter of Commodore D. B. Ridgeley, U. S. N. They had one daughter, Margaret.

MRS. ANNIE BUCKINGHAM (DORRANCE) REYNOLDS.

A member of this Society, born Dorranceton, Pa., May 6, 1850, died Wilkes-Barré, Pa., October 5, 1905, was the only daughter of Colonel Charles Dorrance of Dorranceton, and his wife, Susan E. Ford; the granddaughter of Colonel Benjamin Dorrance of Kingston, Pa., and his wife Nancy Ann Buckingham, and thus great granddaughter of Lieutenant Colonel George Dorrance of the 24th Connecticut Regiment, who, with Colonel Nathan Denison of the same regiment, commanded the left wing of the patriot forces at the massacre of Wyoming July 3, 1778; was severely wounded and on the next day slain by the Indians. (v. tablet, p. 214.)

Mrs. Reynolds married November 23, 1876, Sheldon Reynolds, Esq., who was Corresponding Secretary of this Society 1884-1899, and at the time of his death its President. (v. Proceedings, Vol. IV.)

"Possessing a cheerful, vivacious nature and sprightly wit, allied to gracious manners and a kindly, thoughtful consideration for others, Mrs. Reynolds attracted to herself the acquaintances of every day life and converted them into steadfast friends and admirers."

She was an earnest and faithful member of the First Presbyterian Church of this city, a member of the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, of the Wyoming Valley Chapter D. A. R. of the American Historical Association and the American Forestry Association. She was elected a member of this Society May 8, 1885, and was transferred to the Life Membership list 1906. Mrs. Reynolds leaves one son, Dorrance Reynolds, Esq., A. B., Yale, 1902; LL. B., Harvard, 1905; a Life Member of this Society 1898, and one of its Vice-Presidents.

ALEXANDER BRINTON COXE.

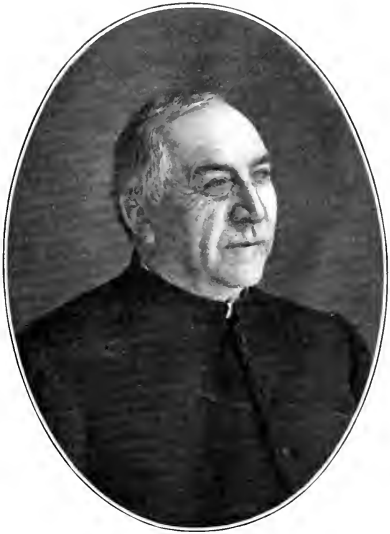
Life Member of this Society, born Philadelphia, January 19, 1838, died Philadelphia, January 23, 1906, son of Hon. Charles S. Coxe, equally distinguished for his own judicial career as for the record of his five sons: Brinton Coxe, Esq., lawyer and author and President of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Alexander B. Coxe, Hon. Eckley B. Coxe of Luzerne County, distinguished engineer, Senator, Life Member and liberal friend of this Society; Henry Coxe and

Charles B. Coxe, Major United States Army. Hon. Tench Coxe, grandfather of these brothers, was called "the Father of the American Cotton Industry." He was largely interested in land in the Wyoming section of Pennsylvania. Colonel Daniel Coxe, son of Daniel Coxe, M. D., the American ancestor of the family, came to New Jersey 1702, was a proprietor of West Jersey, member of Lord Lovelace's Council, author and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court when he died, 1739.

Alexander B. Coxe was a graduate A. B. of the University of Pennsylvania 1856. He engaged in mercantile pursuits until the Civil War opened when he entered the United States service as aide-de-camp to General George C. Meade. After the war he was associated with his brothers, Eckley B. and Charles B., in the firm of Coxe Brothers & Company, coal operators at Drifton, Pa., carrying on the business alone after the death of his brothers until 1906, when he sold the immense coal interests to the Lehigh Valley Railroad. He was director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, and director of the Green Tree Insurance Company; member of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia; member of the Philadelphia Club, the Philadelphia Country Club, etc. He was elected a member of the Wyoming Historical and Geological Society, April, 1896, and Life Member, 1902. Mr. Coxe married Miss Sophie E. Norris of Philadelphia, who survives him.

REV. DAVID CRAFT.

Corresponding member of this Society; b. Carmel, N. Y., October 3, 1832; d. Angelica, N. Y., September 17, 1908; descended from Lieutenant Griffin Crafts, Boston, Mass., 1630. He graduated A. B., Lafayette College, 1857; *J. K. E.* Princeton Theological Seminary, 1859-60. Licensed 1860; became stated supply Presbyterian Church, Wyalusing, Pa., 1861; installed Pastor February 28, 1866, serving this church for thirty years, until 1891. He was ordained by the Presbytery of Susquehanna August 31, 1862. From 1891 to 1900 he was Pastor at Lawrenceville, Pa.; from 1900 to 1908 at Angelica, N. Y.



Sincerely yours
David Kaff

During the Civil War he was Chaplain of the 141st Penna. Volunteers, from August 29, 1862, to July 11, 1863, when his health compelled retirement.

He was professor of mathematics in Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Wyalusing, 1857, and Principal, 1860. He was prominent in Masonic circles, an officer and some time District Deputy Independent Order of Good Templars; also an enthusiastic Odd Fellow and Grand Chaplain of the Order in Pennsylvania. He was also active in historical lines, and recognized as an authority in the early history of Northeastern Pennsylvania. He was a member of the Bradford County Historical Society and other associations; elected corresponding member of this Society October 13, 1899.

Mr. Craft was the author of a number of valuable historical works, viz., "Historical Discourse, Wyalusing Presbyterian Church, 1869," 8v. pp. 127, Towanda, 1870; "History of Bradford County, Pa.," 4to pp. 500, Philadelphia, 1878; "History of the 141st Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, 1861–1865," 8v. pp. 270, 1887; co-author of "History of Scranton, Pa.," 8v. pp. 583, Dayton, O., 1891.

Also of many historical addresses, among which are "Historical Address on Sullivan's Expedition Against the Western Indians, 1779," delivered at Elmira, N. Y., 1879, at the centennial of that event, and published by the Seneca County, N. Y., Historical Society, 1880; republished by the State of New York in "General John Sullivan's Indian Expedition, 1779," pages 335-389. "The French at Asylum, Pa.," read before this Society, 1898, and published in Volume V, pages 75-110. "A Day at Asylum," read in 1902; published in Volume VIII, pages 46-86. "The Expedition of Col. Thomas Hartley Against the Indians, 1778, to Revenge the Massacre of Wyoming," read 1904, published in Volume IX, pages 189-216. "The Capture of the Franklin Family by Indians at Wyoming, 1782," read 1907, published in Vol. X.

H. E. H.

MEMBERS DECEASED SINCE ISSUE OF VOLUME IX.

LIFE.

Samuel LeRoi Brown, died December 23, 1906.
Lieut. Joseph Wright Graeme, U. S. N., died April 13, 1906.
Colonel Elisha Atherton Hancock, died May 18, 1906.
Edward Sterling Loop, died October 26, 1906.
William Lord Conyngham, died December 29, 1907.
Edward Horn Jones, died December 2, 1908.

ANNUAL.

Albert H. Kipp, died May 22, 1906.
Robert Baur, died May 31, 1906.
Theodore Strong, died March 28, 1907.
William Glassell Eno, died May 16, 1907.
Gustav Adolph Baur, died May 27, 1907.
James A. Timpson, died November 30, 1907.
Mrs. Esther Taylor French Wadhams, died February 12, 1908.
Frederick Corss, M. D., died April 1, 1908.
Edward Everett Hoyt, died January 28, 1908.
Alexander H. VanHorn. died November 8, 1908.
Mrs. Josephine Wright Hillman, died December 9, 1908.
Burton Voorhis, died December 12, 1908.

CORRESPONDING.

George W. Fish, died ——— 1908.
Otis T. Mason, Ph. D., LL. D., died ——— 1908.

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**"Any person contributing to the Society at one time a fund of one thousand dollars or more shall be placed on the list of Life Members with the title of 'Benefactor.' The Life Membership list shall be published annually."

The life member is entitled to all the publications and privileges of the Society, free, and by the payment of his fee establishes a permanent memorial of his name which never expires, but always bears interest for the benefit of the Society. His is therefore always a *living* membership.

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Theodore Ladd Welles.
Joshua Lewis Welter.
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